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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Ford Replies to NRA Threat

He Holds Company Inside Law

Litvinoff Sees U. S. Agreeing

Palestine Arab Riots Spread

Turkey Celebrates 10 Years

Il Duce Measures Things Done

HENRY FORD, famous automobile manufacturer, strikes back at General Johnson, Recovery Administrator, who threatened court action for non-compliance with the NRA. Breaking its silence for the first time since its failure to join other motor manufacturers in signing the code, the Ford Company replies that it "observes the law and exceeds it in all real recovery features." General Johnson is accused of "assuming the airs of a dictator." The reply comes when the Recovery Administrator, apparently backed by the President, indicates that pressure will be brought to force the Ford Company to code compliance under the law—NRA would risk its own power in the courts.

¶ The NRA code imposes three demands on the Ford Company. It requires (1) observance of minimum wage and maximum hour schedules; (2) submission of reports on pay rolls and hours; (3) recognition of rights of its employees to bargain collectively. The struggle is expected to center upon the third provision. Mr. Ford, who has always been open shop, gives a reason why he never has occasion to bargain with his employees—He always treats them better than they expect.

¶ Russia's emissary, Maxim Litvinoff, reaches Germany, whence he will sail for New York and the parleys with President Roosevelt. He tells Berlin interviewers that the negotiations between the United States and Soviet Russia regarding American recognition are in no mere discussion stage and that he hopes to return home with something very tangible. Asked what effect an agreement between Washington and Moscow would have in Japan, the diplomat gives a broad answer—"When two such countries enter new relationships the whole world is bound to be affected."

¶ Palestine experiences a spread of the riots by the Arabs who are protesting increased Jewish immigration. Jaffa sees a score killed and several scores wounded when a Moslem mob starts shooting in the public square and troops and police return the fire. At Haifa, the new port, one is killed and many wounded when the Arabs attempt a parade. Jerusalem takes strong precautions. The British, who hold a mandate over Palestine, summon more army airplanes from Cairo—The British are obligated to defend and assist the Jews.

¶ New York City's Mayoral campaign develops intense rivalry. The Literary Digest poll, on a return of 452,738 straw ballots, gives LaGuardia, Fusion candidate, 217,599; McKee, Recovery candidate, 169,715; O'Brien, Tammany incumbent, 51,562. Tammany Hall shouts that this poll shows "cold" figures and says a poll of its own in Manhattan and the Bronx gives O'Brien 23,123, McKee 15,833, LaGuardia 14,677. Postmaster-General Farley refuses to say the National Administration indorses McKee—President Roosevelt appears to heed the rumble of disapproval.

¶ Turkey begins a celebration of the birthday of the Republic. For 10 years Mustapha Kemal Pasha has governed the state he founded and has given Turkey the first respite of that length from war in five generations. Kemal Pasha has introduced countless changes that go deep into the life of the nation. A recent American Ambassador declared Turkey has made more progress than any other country in five years. Turkey becomes western, but Kemal Pasha admits no imitation—"Monkeys imitate," he says, "but nations are not apes."

¶ Poland closes the University of Warsaw indefinitely, following student riots. For the first time in the rowdyism which regularly marks the beginning of the fall term, revolvers are used and five are wounded. The rioting takes a new turn, the Nationalist students not attacking Jewish students, but the pro-Pilsudski League of Youth. Consequences will be serious, as new matriculation may be demanded when the university reopens. Student youth is inconsistent—It goes to college to learn, but loves to show how unintelligent it can be.

¶ Rome makes a brilliant showing in observing the eleventh anniversary of the Fascist régime. Some 20,000 veterans who hold decorations for valor march down the new Highway of Triumph from the Arch of Constantine and are reviewed by King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Mussolini. Il Duce makes a swift checkup of public works. He opens a new network of scenic drives surrounding Capitoline Hill and inspects the work in historic centers where Roman relics are being recovered—Mussolini measures progress by things accomplished.

Austrian Act Hits German Newspapers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Berlin, Oct. 28

GERMAN newspapers, which have always had a large sale in Austria, are much concerned by the new Austrian law which becomes valid today, prohibiting the sale there of newspapers or illustrated weeklies which carry propaganda for parties forbidden in Austria.

This means that practically 40 German dailies and 10 illustrated newspapers are threatened with confiscation.

Mussolini Calls Italian Nation To Full Primacy

Eleventh Anniversary of Fascism Observed by Notable Ceremonies

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP)—Premier Mussolini said today that he wished "to give the Italian nation a hard but magnificent task, that of obtaining primacy on earth and in the skies."

The Premier, speaking in connection with the eleventh anniversary of the Fascist régime, said that this primacy should be both "in material things and in spirit."

"You must have in your hearts," Il Duce told 20,000 war veterans massed in the Piazza Venezia, "the intention to make this certainty become the unanimous will of the Italian people."

Amid a din of sirenes, church bells and ordinary street noise-makers, Fascist Italy celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the beginning of the black-shirt régime.

Thousands of meetings and other public acts throughout the land, parades and general merrymaking marked the event.

A message from Il Duce's pen was read to hundreds of thousands of uniformed Fascists gathered in the public plazas of every community in the Kingdom early this morning.

Phrased in a combination of recognition of the steps so far achieved, and a solemn warning that the Black Shirts throughout the realm would be expected to continue to push forward the prestige of the party, it served as the keynote of a day of ritual devoted to commemoration of the birth of the present régime.

Eleven years ago today Mussolini's Black Shirts drove into Rome a conquering wedge that brought about the downfall of the old loosely-knit Italian form of government.

Today, as on that memorable occasion when he prepared to assume his new office of Premier, Il Duce was perhaps the busiest of all Italians.

Decked in full uniform of the supreme Fascist chieftain, the Premier started out early to follow his own precedent of marking the Black-Shirt anniversary with the inauguration of public works projects and with the dedication of finished enterprises.

His official activity included the opening to the public of a network of scenic avenues surrounding the Capitoline Hill.

Reich Quits Hague Court as Formality

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 28—Germany's withdrawal from the International Hague Court, announced here today, indicates neither renunciation of the competence of that tribunal nor settlement of cases against Poland lodged by Germany, according to reliable information. It is rather a purely formal and logical step, following Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations. For since The Hague has established as a general rule that only League members can be parties before the court, it is contended here that Poland could refuse to defend itself as far as present issues are concerned, and would be legally right.

Germany's present complaints at The Hague are against application of Polish agrarian reform to German minorities in that country and concerning the administration of estates of the Prince of Pless.

British Coal Plan Merges Many Mines

West Yorkshire Scheme Seeks Economy and Greater Efficiency

Approved by Board

Output of 12,000,000 Tons Affected—Trial Period of 10 Years Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—A plan for the partial amalgamation of the coal industries of west Yorkshire, affecting the production of 12,000,000 tons of coal a year, is now under consideration. The scheme, which is here regarded as of considerable importance, is brought forward under the Mining Industry Act, Part 1, of 1926, and has received the tentative approval of the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, while 75 per cent of the owners concerned have agreed to its provision's. Great Britain's total coal production in 1929 was 259,907,000 tons.

The objects of the plan are the closing down of inefficient mines, promotion of efficiency and economy in working, treating, and disposing of coal, the purchase of profitable mines, the coördination of the marketing of coal produced by the members of the scheme, and the regulation of prices. Full amalgamation, as suggested by the commission, is avoided, because each member of the proposed federation is to maintain full financial autonomy.

A difference of procedure is foreseen in the closing down of old mines and the purchase of modern collieries. When a mine ceases operations each member of the federation is to share the cost of compensation, but a share in the purchase of additional mines is optional. It is proposed that the federation should work for an initial period of 10 years, and then for further periods of five years on the approval of 85 per cent of the members.

All undertakings would be represented on a joint committee which would appoint an executive committee, a finance committee, a marketing committee, and a stores committee. Three funds would be established. The first would defray the expenses of the federation, the second compensate owners whose mines were closed down, and the third would provde capital for the purchase of any desirable undertakings.

These proposals are made at a moment when the prospects of the coal industry appear, in the eyes of competent judges, to be brighter than they have been for some time. Finland recently agreed to take not

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Crime Research To End Delinquency Favored by Vollmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 28—Society today is as far from a solution of the problem of crime as it has been at any time in the past.

This is the opinion of Mr. August Vollmer, professor of police administration at the University of California. He points out that while there has been considerable publicity given to crime and its causes in recent years, there has been no organized attack on the problem—no sustained research, such as natural scientists pursue in the field of chemistry and physics. He declares that crime approached from this angle presents a "virgin field"—one that may be expected to yield fruitful results to society.

In handling the problem in this country, he urges that special attention be given to juvenile delinquency. He says that statistics reveal that persons under 25 years of age commit 20 per cent of the murders, 55 per cent of the holdups and 60 per cent of the burglaries.

"How can we stop crime," he asks, "until we stop juvenile delinquency? The delinquent of today is the criminal of tomorrow."

What Better Than to Spend Hours Teaching Youngsters Beauty of Woods and Fields

Response of Young Folk to Knowledge of Birds and Plants Is Reward Enough for Leaders Who Know What to Tell Them

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?

Sixth of 18 Articles

By Ethel C. Ince

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Who could ask a more attractive use for their leisure time than to pass it in the company of young people in the world outdoors?

If you have been "tied to a job" so long that you have forgotten how to use leisure time enjoyably, try what the society of girls and boys in an environment of woods and fields will do to increase your pleasure in the spare hours that now fall to you.

See what the enthusiasm of young people to learn about the things that interest them and to add to their own craftsmanship and originality will do to peg your delight in having some extra free time at last. There are chances thrown in, too, for helping the young people in many situations in which adult experience makes a valuable teammate for youthful intrepidity.

Another attractive feature of this volunteer social service work is that, unlike some other pleasant occupations, its opportunities are practically unlimited. For every man and woman whom the shorter work week will release for new interests and activities, there are dozens—perhaps hundreds—of young people who are eager for leadership which, as an eminent Englishman once expressed it, will make them "feel two inches taller."

These opportunities exist around the world in organizations which serve young people. Persons trained in almost any field of activity—or without any training at all except that which the organizations provide for their recruits—may find uses for their talents that will bring a bountiful return in satisfaction to themselves as well as profitable experience to the young people they serve.

To hear the experiences of some of these volunteer workers is like dipping into a volume packed full of human interest and adventure stories.

One woman discovered new and undreamed-of possibilities in her own community when she tramped with her Girl Scout troop to a mountain top near by to cook breakfast as the sun leaped over the rim of the world. On another day, the group went to a swamp to study baby muskrats and rare flowers. But perhaps the greatest thrill of all was when they found an old barn, painted it, sewed cushions and pillows for it and remodeled it into a girls' clubhouse.

Another Girl Scout volunteer leader found opportunities amid the busy round of troop activities to develop a talent in one of her girls which changed the child's whole outlook on life.

One girl was a "problem" in crowded high school classes. The leader of her troop noticed that out-

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Collegians Urge Peace in Debate On Trade Warfare

New Hampshire Plays Host to 150 Undergraduate Internationalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 28—Is the present trend of economic nationalism carrying the world toward another inevitable world war, or will the nationalistic programs of the leading countries of the world pave the way toward closer economic cooperation and political friendship? That was the theme of debate at the University of New Rampshire yesterday where nearly 150 undergraduates from 25 New England colleges are gathered for the annual two-day conference of international relations clubs.

This question which was the basis of round table discussion and open forum throughout the afternoon brought to light two things; first, the New England college youth apparently looks forward to a world war within the coming decade; and second that he dreads such an event which "may mean race suicide."

Nations Must Clean House

Mr. C. Douglas Booth of London, authority on international affairs, whose address tonight was the leading feature of the day's program, answered the question in his speech following a banquet held in the Commons dining hall. Mr Booth pointed out that before an athletic team can work to the best advantage, its individual members must fit. Likewise, before nations can cooperate, their economic houses must be set in order.

The NRA, stated Mr. Booth, while strongly indicating a reversion to strong economic nationalism, is but a step by the United States to get on solid ground so that President Roosevelt will be able to advance his greater ideas for world recovery on an international scale of world trade made possible by leveling of tariff walls to bring about a more fair and greater exchange of products with the other nations of the world.

"Trade Fight Must End"

"International economic coöperation," continued Mr. Booth, "Is the desirable ultimate end which can only be attained step by step, but it must be the solution to our problems, and is the only answer to the increasing hostile nationalistic attitude of today.

One outstanding point of view, reaffirmed by Mr. Booth, is the stand taken by the undergraduates that "not only must militaristic warfare be done away with, but also economic warfare."

"As the Government gradually steps in to supervise a country's economic activity, and eliminates groups pushing for private interests, the good of the average man will be greatly benefited," Mr. Booth declared.

"In a larger sense," he goes on, "when nations become conscious of the brotherhood of man, international betterment for all cannot but result, and this is the secret of world recovery."

Samuel Insull Gets Rest

ATHENS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Samuel Insull, after another trying session of the hearing in which the American Government seeks his extradition in connection with the collapse of his utilities enterprises, heard his case adjourned yesterday until 5 p. m. Tuesday.

President Adopts Hands-Off Policy In Santo Domingo

Will Not Send Marine Officers to Assist in Training Army

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Steps have been successfully taken to prevent the American Government from making the same blunder in respect to Santo Domingo which it made in Cuba. Prevention, rather than cure, is to be tried at last in American Caribbean policy.

Through intervention and opposition of the State Department two American Marine Corps officers, whom the Navy Department had assigned to "assist" President Trujillo in training the army of the Dominican Republic, will not be sent.

Alert watchers of the Latin-American scene had perceived that the Navy Department was being led into the same pitfall which years ago helped prepare the lamentable Cuban situation. American military aid given former President Machado of Cuba was an important element in bolstering up his power. It also tied the hands of the United States during two Republican Administrations and thoroughly blackened the American record. Only now, through the hard-working activities of Mr. Sumner Welles, Ambassador to Cuba, are some of the ill effects being removed.

On Sept. 23, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, announced that two officers of the Marine Corps would "assist" the Dominican President.

Thus, when the State Department heard of the step, it expressed its opposition. But intervention of one department in the affairs of another is a delicate business, and it required careful negotiation with President Roosevelt to arrange that the appointments would not be made. Such, however, is the outcome. The department merely announced today that it could not concur in the appointments of the officers, which evidently ends the matter. The policy of underwriting dictatorship in the Caribbean has in this fashion been prevented from repetition.

Lindberghs Pursue Hobbies in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh pursued their hobbies here today. The Colonel went up in M. Michael de Troyat's acrobatic plane at Villacoublay, showing his skill and studied aviation technique, while Mrs. Lindbergh went window shopping.

The Colonel did not try all of the air champion's stunts, but he gave what other pilots called a "superb exhibition." Meanwhile, his wife saw the streets of Paris at close range after surprising bystanders in her hotel with an easy, rapid flow of excellent French in a lobby conversation with an engineer who called to see the Colonel.

Then, alone, she wandered out for an hour and a half. She looked but did not buy. She smiled with pride and tenderness when she saw a large bronze medal of Colonel Lindbergh, in a show window on the Rue de Rivoli where it always is displayed. She played no favorites at any of the stores, looking at jewels, hats, antiques and tapestries, stopping at every other window, but never entering.

Boy's Secret Appeal to President Saved Home From Foreclosure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28—Adam Schmidt, a 12-year-old schoolboy here, is happy today because his mother and father are going to keep the home they have worked for nearly a lifetime.

Until recently, threats of foreclosure hung over the home and the furniture was to be sold to satisfy a second mortgage.

Today, however, all this is changed because Adam, being a bright boy who takes an interest in what is going on and reads the newspapers, took the matter up direct with President Roosevelt himself, without even mentioning it to his parents.

The first loan granted by the New Jersey State branch of the Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation was made to Adam's father, Mr. Frank Schmidt, yesterday. Interim receipts for $3991 and $1262 were given to the first and second mortgagees, respectively, pending arrival of the Home Loan bonds from Washington, and a check was sent to the city for about $300 in back taxes.

"Please, sire, President Roosevelt, I feel sorry for my mother," Adam wrote "Mother cries day and night because we are going to lose our home. The man is going to sell our house and make an 'action' on our furniture. Because my father can't pay the mortgage. There are seven in the family, counting me.

"Please, can't you do something for our family? I am willing to sleep under a tree, but I feel for my mother and father, sister and rest of the family. Please help us to do something."

Because he was apprehensive that his parents might not approve of his interfering in their affairs, Adam scrawled a postscript at the bottom of the letter.

"Do not write to my parents or me," it said. "My father and mother were always good citizens."

Inquiries in the community revealed that the Schmidts were a thrifty German family, plainly reduced to their present plight as a result of circumstances over which they had no control.

British-U. S. Talks on Debt To End Soon

Another Token Payment of $10,000,000 Hinted at Washington

Final Plan Blocked

American Monetary Situation Renders Full Agreement Out of the Question

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The Anglo-American war debts negotiations, which were resumed Oct. 26 after a hiatus of nine days, are likely to end soon, it was stated yesterday on excellent authority.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross is expected to return home shortly. He will take with him, according to best advised opinion, an informal understanding with President Roosevelt whereby the Dec. 15 payment will be met with a token installment, just as that on June 15 was.

This token, amounting roughly to $10,000,000, will be interpreted by President Roosevelt as a payment on account, pending further negotiations to devise a permanent debt settlement. Great Britain, however, is expected to repeat its June formula, under which the payment was declared to be toward principal of a final revised settlement.

Definite Plan Difficult

Yesterday Mr. Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House in connection with the debt. Previously, Sir Ronald Lindsay had called on Mr. Hull at the State Department, presumably to convey to him the British Government's decision to recall Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and terminate the present exploration of policy between the two governments.

The Anglo-American talks, which unfortunately were prevented from pushing on to a final settlement by all the surrounding facts, have, however, informed both governments of the underlying conditions. They are, in general terms:

(1) In the present currency uncertainty in the United States, a final war debts solution is utterly out of the question. Nobody could say in what form and to what amount any payment should be.

(2) President Roosevelt for particular reasons of his own cannot reach a debt settlement now, quite apart from the general financial dubiety. When the final debt settlement is made, the President must take his courage in both hands and

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British Troops Mobilize to End Palestine Riots

HAIFA, Palestine, Oct. 28 (AP)—Two new clashes in this modernized port of Palestine today between police and Arabs who demonstrated against Jewish immigration resulted in one fatality and 35 wounded.

British troops and police were mobilized at strategic points in all the principal towns of Palestine, following riots yesterday in four cities, when upward of a score were killed and many wounded. Reinforcements were held in readiness at Cairo, Egypt.

The ways of the East, which few Europeans ever understand, made it difficult to determine how widespread and well organized the Arab movement was. There were indications that it had aroused sympathetic agitation beyond Palestine in both Syria and Transjordania.

Wild nomadic Bedouins were moving into the populous centers as the Arabs' call to action traveled swiftly through their own secret channels.

The Arab agitators, incensed at increases in Jewish immigration, blame the British authorities and the demonstrations are directed against the Government and not at the Jews themselves.

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Things Present

The editorial "Why Do We Kill Men?" might well be passed along to a friend who has some decided opinions on the subject of capital punishment.

A few pointers on how to learn words by association are given in today's installment of "Our Living Language" series, on the Progress in Education page.

"What? A blurbless catalogue! And from a book publisher! See the "Bookman's Holiday" on the Book Reviews and Literary News page.

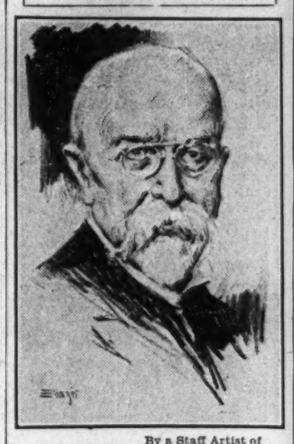
Your friend who is studying French should be interested in the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

The news of the week is graphically portrayed on the map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, the Art News and Comment page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another article in the Leisure series, more Hymnal Notes, more Vocations, and another interesting typewriter drawing.

First and Only



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thomas G. Masaryk

President of Czechoslovakia.

Czechs Celebrate 15th Anniversary Of the Republic

Peaceful Tone Given to Ceremonies—Parties Hold Joint Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct 28—The Czechoslovak Republic is quietly celebrating today the fifteenth anniversary of its foundation.

There has been very little pomp and ceremony about the business. A picked body of troops paraded and marched past President Masaryk who took the salute in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

The various political parties forming the governmental bloc held a joint meeting instead of separate ones, thus emphasizing their essential unity in so far as the country's wider interests are concerned. Afterward the President held a reception for the diplomatic corps and the political leaders. A gala performance is to be staged at the Opera tonight.

The whole tone of the proceedings was designedly unaggressive as the authorities are anxious to do nothing that might aggravate the tense situation that has arisen in Europe on the question of disarmament. Czechoslovakia's geographical position makes the maintenance of peace of even more vital interest to it than to most other countries.

Hence diplomatic moves were initiated recently by Dr. Eduard Benes with a view to enlarging the scope of the Little Entente and making it the nucleus of a comprehensive Central European and Balkan bloc, pledged to eschew war for any purpose whatsoever and to cooperate for mutual prosperity.

Czechoslovakia is the only one of the new States which has had the same hand on the wheel of government since the beginning. President Masaryk was in the United States when Czech independence was proclaimed here on Oct. 28, 1918. He himself had issued a similar proclamation in Washington 10 days previously as a result of which the Allies immediately recognized the new State.

On Nov. 14, a national assembly at Prague unanimously chose Thomas Garrigue Masaryk as the first President. His return to Prague on Dec. 21 was marked by memorable scenes of enthusiasm which find an echo in the hearts of patriotic Czechs today. If the celebrations on this occasion are less exuberant all nevertheless agree that they have behind them an overflowing sense of the services the veteran President has rendered to his country.

Federal Warrant Out For German Agent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—A hunt for Heinz Spanknoebel is on here today, following the issuance of a federal warrant for his arrest yesterday on the ground that he has been acting illegally as a German agent in this country.

Mr. Spanknoebel, whose activities here on behalf of the "New Germany" have made him a storm center for several weeks, culminating in Mayor John P. O'Brien's ban against a mass meeting of the United German societies scheduled for tomorrow night, was reported to have disappeared from his usual haunts in Yorkville on Tuesday.

Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney, who swore out a warrant for Mr. Spanknoebel's arrest, said his action was based on testimony of Mr. Victor Ridder and Mr. Bernard Ridder, who said Mr. Spanknoebel had called at their offices and told them they must stop publishing Jewish propaganda against the National Socialists. He showed the Ridder brothers credentials giving him authority from the Press Bureau of the Berlin Foreign Office to discuss the editorial policy of their newspaper, the Staats-Zeitung, Mr. Medalie said. Mr. Spanknoebel is charged with violating Section 2331 of the foreign relations section of the United States code, passed in 1917 after activities of German propagandists in this country became known.

Ford Fights Johnson NRA Code Demand

Declares Refusal of Bids Is Making the Public Pay for Injustice

Charges Favoritism

General's Threat of Court Action, Statement Says, Is That of Dictator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28—Henry Ford's sharp reply to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, for "assuming the airs of a dictator," was interpreted here today as the first outward evidence of a three-cornered struggle expected to put to final test the relative strength of NRA, the motor industry and organized labor.

Mr. Ford took exceptions to the remarks credited Friday to General Johnson. The administrator was quoted as saying that if the Ford Motor Company fails to submit wage and employment figures to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce he will turn the matter over to the United States Attorney-General.

The Ford rejoinder was that "it is an act of injustice for Mr. Johnson to intimate that any refusal has been made to any proper demand on the Ford Motor Company, especially since Mr. Johnson knows that even his original signers have not had time to file their reports which he charges this company with refusing."

The text of the authorized Ford statement follows:

"The Ford Motor Company has not made any Government bids. If bids have been made by Ford dealers it is because Government departments insist on its being done. They have used our product before, their specifications fit it and besides, the prices usually are very easy on the department's budget. There is no money in government bids unless some form of favoritism is practiced, such as is now possible under the NRA.

Making Taxpayers Pay

"The situation at Washington, which has so greatly excited Mr. Johnson, is a simple one. A Ford dealer, who is a citizen of Washington, entered his bid at the request of government men. His bid was something like $200,000 lower than the others.

"Johnson now proposes to charge the American taxpayer a higher price in order to give government business to a concern that pays lower wages than the Ford Motor Company does. More money out of the taxpayer's pocket, less money in the workingman's pocket—that is the way it will work.

"To cover his action, Johnson makes the false charge that the Ford Motor Company has not complied with the law. We have done so in every respect. Signing a code is not in the law. Flying the Blue Eagle is not in the law. Johnson's daily expression of opinion is not law.

"The Ford Motor Company observes the law and exceeds it in all its real recovery features. Our product is composed of materials produced by industry that observes the law. Johnson now says that a product which 5300 NRA industries help to fabricate out of material produced under NRA conditions shall not be sold in this country because it carries the name Ford, a name which stands for better conditions than NRA has dared to stand for.

Boycotts 5300 Ford Dealers

"Johnson is not boycotting us. He is boycotting 5300 American manufacturers who coöperate with Johnson.

"It would make no difference if the Ford Motor Company signed a code. This company would be under attack by the enemies of independent business just the same.

"Not only has Johnson attempted a grave injustice upon a law-abiding American industry, he has also assumed to talk like a dictator and the Supreme Court combined.

"Failing to induce the American people to demean themselves by boycotting decent industry, he seems to have hopes of better success with the Government. Naturally, we are willing to let him go as far as he can.

"As to Johnson's statement concerning our attitude toward collective bargaining, we have a record of 30 years on the wage question and fair conditions.

"We have not had to bargain against our men in all that time. We have always bargained for them. We doubt that Johnson will be able to change that situation. It is too profitable for our men. They have always been paid more than any professional bargainer would have the nerve to ask."

Administration Burns Its Bridges With Stand Taken on Ford Company

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The Administration was today in the position of having burned its bridges behind itself in its now acute controversy with Henry Ford over enforcement of the NRA.

Unless Mr. Ford himself changes his position and decides to comply with all provisions of the automobile code, the Administration will be forced to accept the challenge to its

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Parkman Demands Truth of Blocking City Investigation

Asks Curley and Nichols to Explain—Nichols, Foley, Mansfield Lead

Senator Henry Parkman Jr., candidate for Mayor of Boston, today challeneged Malcoln E. Nichols, candidate, and Mayor James M. Curley to explain why they "successfully fought and blocked an investigation of the administration of the affairs of the city."

During the last session of the Legislature as large and intense a group of insurgent Boston taxpayers as ever crowded to overflowing a public hearing, sought to promote an inquiry into charges of extravagance and corruption in both Mayor Curley's and Mr. Nichol's administrations. The demand was shunted into the innocuous chaannels of a commission study of possible changes in the city charter.

Now Senator Parkman alleges a Nichols-Curley combination to defeat this investigation.

"There was a public demand among the small home-owners and taxpayers for this investigation," Mr. Parkman declared, "It was a demand that I felt the Legislature could not ignore. I appeared before the committee and urged its passage But the Curley-Nichols forces combined—and that is usual—to pigeonhole this investigation. It was three months later that the committee rejected the resolve, and the Legislature substituted a commission, now sitting,—not to investigate, mind you—but to study charter changes. A gesture and a sop to the citizens of Boston. Nichols didn't want to see it go through. Curley didn't want to see it go through."

Senator Parkman asks, "Why?"

It is to be expected that both Mayor Curley and Mr. Nichols will make this challenge the subject of several daily disquisitions — Mayor Curley at his noon forums in the old Young's Hotel, where the candidacy of Mr. William J. Foley is being promoted and Mr. Nichols in some of his daily rallies.

Mr. Nichols has been heckled persistently about the Exchange Street widening project that took place in his administration. While he has not answered implications about this venture in detail, it is understood he has a brief prepared with all the answers.

As the tortuous race nears its end, three candidates are given the inside pole by most political wiseacres. They are Nichols, Foley and Frederick W. Mansfield. And, according to the up-to-the-minute prognosticators, the preceding order is the correct one.

Mr. Nichols has called far fewer names than the majority of the candidates. His appeal has been more sedate, perhaps, with discussions of municipal issues taking precedence over vituperations. His latest venture in the decorous personal touch is a house-to-house call by his workers.

Mr. Joseph F. O'Connell has been gaining, with the possibility of his indorsement by a powerful political paper to enhance his standing still further. Mr. Parkman, esteemed by many and conceded by many of his opponents to be the most desirable man in the contest, has made a valiant, and some think fruitful, campaign. His election would prove that a man can get to the voters, without bosses to herd them into line. Whether he wins or not, many persons believe he has seriously impaired, if not destroyed, Nichols's chances of victory.

Perhaps only one candidate has made a more independent and reserved appeal to the voters than Senator Parkman, and he is Judge Michael H. Sullivan. Without benefit of posters, ward heelers, bosses or headquarters turned into rasping bedlams, the Judge nightly talks to the voters over the radio. His method of appeal is a tribute to the voters, who in their armchairs, undistracted by mob hysteria, are expected to see the issues clearly and to vote for Judge Michael H. Sullivan. His political astuteness remains to be determined. R. M. B.

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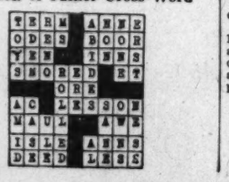
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Boston Events

TONIGHT



Theaters

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND" (Colonial). After tonight will be found in Boston only between covers of book. 8:15.

SHAN-KAR (Hollis). Hindu dance dramas and music. 8:30.

"THE WOMAN OF BRONZE" (Wilbur). Gladys George and Walter Gilbert. 8:20.

"TOMMY" (Copley). Capt. V. E. Sutton-Mattocks' new company, with Leon Janney as guest star this week, gives promise of a good season. 8:20.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Last day for this second play of the American Theater Society series. With Pauline Lord. 8:30.

Movies



STATE — "Meet the Baron," Jimmie Durante, Jack Pearl, Zasu Pitts and Edna May Oliver. Story not as good as cast—not recommended. Laurel and Hardy comedy, too. 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10:05.

BOSTON—"Saturday's Millions." Football film. Harold Stern's orchestra heads vaudevill bill. 10:20 a. m., 1:33, 4:46, 7:39, 10:32.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — William Powell as the mystery-solving detective in Van Dine's "Kennel Murder Case." Alison Skipworth and W. C. Fields—the enemies of "road hogs" in "If I Had a Million," in "Tillie and Gus." Paramount at 9:05 a. m., 11:36, 2:07, 4:38, 7:09, 9:40. Fenway at 2:20, 4:53, 7:26, 9:59.

UPTOWN—"Emperor Jones." Paul Robeson in O'Neill play. Also May Robson in "Lady for a Day." 3, 6:20, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN — "Tchaikowsky Impressions" by Sevitsky's orchestra. Little Jack Little and his orchestra on stage. Screen feature typical of Mae West—not recommended. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:30, 8:05, 10:30.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Still being served at 2:45 and 8:45.

KEITH'S—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Crawford begin fifth week at the twin consoles. On screen Constance Bennett in "After Tonight"—not yet reviewed. 10 a. m., 12:14, 2:40, 5:12, 7:44, 10:16.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Playground of Pan"—a "Magic Carpet" film. Harry Langdon in "The Hitch-Hiker." Mickey Mouse and varied shorts. Continuous from 9.

Other Events



PROSPERITY EXPOSITION AND FOOD FAIR —Housekeepers and their families are crowding Mechanics Building for this, 1, 6:30.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB —Halloween meeting. Twentieth Century Club. Features old clothes, games, doughnuts and appropriate decorations. 7:45.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Norwood, in Junior High School Hall, Norwood. 3:30.

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert by Edmond Boucher, bass; Royal Johnson, violinist; Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

JORDAN HALL—Vienna Choir Boys. 3:15 and 8:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Song Recital by Loretta Laurenti. Dolores Rodriguez, accompanist. 8.

Other Events



BOSTON AIRPORT — Group of amateur fliers in annual fall competition. Principal event is free-for-all race over 10-mile course. Various other events occupy entire afternoon.

FORD HALL FORUM— Lecture by Prof. Harry F. Ward, of Union Theological Seminary: "Can Capitalism Save Itself?" Subject selected as an aid to understanding significance of NRA. 7.

SIR WILFRED GRENFELL — Conducts service at All Saints Church, Brookline. 11 a. m.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Rambles in Nature's By-Ways," by Arthur H. Merritt. 3:30.

MONDAY

"LITTLE LABRADOR BAZAAR" — Sir Wilfred Grenfell will be present from 2:30 to 4:30; there will be exhibits of all the Grenfell Labrador handicrafts and other things from that country; "Huskie" puppies from Wonalancet will be on view. In Park Square Building Arcade, Monday and Tuesday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

HORTICULTURAL HALL — Exhibit of mushrooms by Mycological Club. 2 to 5.

Nation-Wide Drive Urged to Stop Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28—The vast number of social and welfare workers in the United States should drive to break the grip crime has placed on the nation, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared yesterday.

Speaking before 700 club women here she said that "this country is noted as a nation of the best crime organization in the world." She said she hoped the Federation of Women's Clubs is going to be in the forefront to break up this sinister organization. She added that there is nothing the great number of workers cannot do if they start the drive and keep working on a "Thou shalt or thou shalt not" basis.

Mrs. Poole also advocated conscription of everything in national life in event of an approaching war. With no profiteering resulting from such strife there would be no war, she added. Also she urged support of the NRA movement and maintenance of high educational advantages for youth.

News Writer Tells Of Advising Torgler

BERLIN, Oct 28 (AP)—Walter Dehme, a newspaper man, testified today in the Reichstag fire trial that Ernst Torgler, one of the defendants easily could have fled following rumors that he was connected with the blaze.

Dehme, who often saw Torgler in connection with his duties and who interviewed him on the afternoon of the fire, said:

"He telephoned me during the night when the first rumors of his being charged with the fire came to his ears and consulted with me what to do. I advised that in the interest of the Communist Party he should stay. Torgler felt outraged at the mere suggestion of his connection with the fire."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight, preceded by rain over north portion tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; moderate to fresh north to northeast winds.

All New England: Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds, strong, at times this afternoon and tonight, shifting to northeast on Sunday; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday, preceded by rain over north portion tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 7:13 p. m., Sunday 7:48 a. m. Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.

Morgan Memorial Digs Rich Treasure Out of Trash Heap



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Still Life by Van der Ast, Dutch Master

A gold mine in a rubbish heap!

The Morgan Memorial, famous Boston social service organization, today announced the thrilling discovery of a group of rare art treasures in one of its rummage piles.

Outstanding among the collection are three oil paintings by old European masters, which will be put on public display at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square on Monday.

One of these paintings is a portrait by Nicholas Largillierre. He was born in France in 1656. He painted royalty and nobility in England and France. The subject of the portrait now in the Vose Gallery is Mlle. Duclous. She was said to be the greatest tragedienne in the French theater during the reign of Louis XIV.

Another rare painting in the collection is the still life of fruits and flowers by the Dutch master, B. Van der Ast. He was born at Delph in 1590. His works are hung in the museums at The Hague, Amsterdam, Hanover, Dresden, Berlin, Oslo and Cambridge.

Landscape by Gignoux

The third in the Vose display is a landscape by Regis Gignoux, a landscape and historical painter born in France in 1816. He came to the United States in 1844. He was the only direct master of George Inness, America's greatest landscape painter. Gignoux's painting are said to be very rare.

The Morgan Memorial obtained the paintings in a donation of cast-off things. The discovery resulted from the interest manifested in the paintings by Mr. Joseph P. Demaree, a teacher in a Brookline private school, who is active in the Morgan Memorial charitable work.

Mr. Demaree's early artistic training led him to appreciate certain unusual qualities in the paintings. The collection was turned over to Mr. William H. White, sculptor and artist who has worked under European masters. After considerable effort, Mr. White restored the paintings and was able to identify them beyond doubt. Officials of the Boston Art Museum have also studied the works and testify to their authenticity.

Praises Dutch "Still"

Mr. White, who modeled the Paine Memorial in Trinity Church, Copley Square, admires the Van der Ast still-life, especially for its brilliancy and remarkable detail. He believes it excells any other work by Van der Ast in the United States.

The Dutch painter won many prizes during his lifetime. Mr. White interprets this as an indication of his greatness, since most artists' work in ancient times was seldom acclaimed during their lifetime.

One of the strongest clues to the value of the Morgan Memorial collection, Mr. White pointed out, was the fact that many of them had been re-backed. He explained that the process was so expensive that only valuable works were treated in this manner. The Van der Ast painting is done on wood, and a great deal of skillful work was necessary to restore the original brightness.

Will Sell Collection

It is expected that Morgan Memorial officials will attempt to sell the collection which has been proved beyond question to be worth many thousands of dollars. "Reclaiming art treasures is only a part of our work," declares Dr. E. J. Helms, head of the organization; "our real work is reclaiming people."

The organization has achieved wide renown for its system of giving to people through the constructive, character-building medium of providing jobs. It maintains many productive activities in this respect, such as knitting, weaving and woodworking. The money realized through the sale of the paintings is expected to provide for a practical expansion of their Goodwill Industry.

But before the art works are sold, the Morgan Memorial intends to take advantage of the offer of Mr. Robert Vose to display three of the pictures in his galleries for a while. Later these paintings will be hung with the other works included in the collection of valuable castoffs, at the Morgan Memorial headquarters in 89 Shawmut Avenue.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Ringing the Doorbells

Now that Halloween is approaching—the day of masks, pumpkins and broomsticks, more than youth is abroad ringing doorbells. No other than one Malcolm E. Nichols, candidate for mayor, has sent 5000 workers around ringing doorbells, but instead of thrusting a bizzare pumpkin at the person opening the door or snatching a box of candy away from him, they will ask him to vote for Mr. Nichols.

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Stormy Weather for G. O. P.

When the Republican City Committee goes into a huddle in Tremont Temple next Wednesday night, will it "out-Herod Herod?" Will its session prove more tempestuous than that of the Democratic City Committee? Signs point that way. President Herman Hormel of the committee has issued the call for the meeting, which Mr. Henry Parkman Jr. predicts will indorse Malcolm E. Nichols. Already the move has been ascribed to Machiavellian tactics; to efforts to rig the committee for Nichols.

Mr. Parkman isn't bothered a bit. He intends to continue his campaign on a nonpartisan basis. An interesting spectacle—to see any one of the cadidates in Boston's legally nonpartisan election actually being nonpartisan.

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Tavern Gives Fighting Point

Prior to the injection of the "tavern" into the liquor issue, the belief was that dry organizations were losing their grip. Now the feeling is that they are getting their grip back through the kind services of the tavern.

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Mrs. Robert Lovett, leader of the women of the wet ranks, is preparing a militant drive to induce the Legislature to scrap the tavern. Some think the tavern was just a Halloween prank—the Puckish masquerading of the saloon as a tavern.

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Curley and Foley

No matter how vigorously and eloquently Mayor Curley campaign for Mr. Foley, little doubts about the Mayor's actual allegiance keep popping up. It is certain the Mayor plays an astute game of politics and all that glitters is not gold—at least, not in these days. Mayor Curley cannot succeed himself as mayor, but he can succeed the next mayor. It might suit him to have a divided Democratic Party in the city, with even a Republican mayor filling the gap between his "out" and "in."

Boston Police Foil Holdup Plan by Ruse

A Boston police inspector yesterday reversed the usual procedure, became a "sheep" in "wolf's" clothing and thus brought about the arrest of a man planning a holdup in the wholesale dress district.

Inspector Albert Caulfield, posing as a gunman looking for a job, drew from Samuel Boydman, the arrested man, his plans for holding up the Silin Manufacturing Company. The police had been warned by an unemployed man, Mr. Herbert Movitz, that Boydman was hunting for a gunman to help him on the job.

Mr. Movitz had an appointment with Boydman at Essex and Kingston Streets. Before keeping it he told the police. Inspector Caulfield went along with Mr. Movitz as the wanted gunman. After Boydman had revealed the plans he was taken into custody by Inspector Caulfield and Inspector Clarence Cobb, who stayed out of sight until signaled.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Symphony Hall, the first of six concerts of Beethoven's music, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Thursday evening, Nov. 2, in Sanders Theater, the second concert in the Cambridge series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 3, and Saturday evening, Nov. 4, the fourth pair of subscription concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Egon Petri as piano soloist.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Fritz Kreisler.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5, in Jordan Hall, the second concert of the season by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, Nov. 5, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels.

Monday evening, Nov. 6 in Symphony Hall, the first Monday concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 8, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, a song recital by Lawrence Tibbett.

Thursday evening, Nov. 9, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, the first concert of a series by the Chardon Quartet in which all the string quartets of Beethoven will be played.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 10, and Saturday evening, Nov. 11, in Symphony Hall, the fifth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Fletcher School At Tufts to Help World Peace Plan

Dr. Shotwell of Columbia Lauds Its Purpose at Dedication

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 28 — Should the United States return to its former policy of isolation in the face of European chaos, it will invite the revival of an old world order that incurs the risk of other wars and robs neutrality of its chief argument.

This challenge to certain forces in the world today combining to incite a new contest of force was sounded last night by Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University within the walls of a new school at Tufts College being dedicated to the task of promoting world progress.

In this challenge, a goal was set at which future graduates of this international institution may be expected to aim at with precision. They are marked as representatives of future policies arising on the world diplomatic front.

Willis J. Abbot Presides

It was the final dedication exercises of the Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy at which Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, presided.

Through a doorway at the side of the auditorium a former baseball cage now houses one of the country's finest collections of international documents—the World Peace Foundation library, shifted from Beacon Hill to College Hill as part of a threefold agreement between that organization, Tufts College and Harvard University, co-partners in launching the Fletcher School.

Dr. Shotwell's dedicatory address impressed the listening group of eminent economists, educators and business men with the significance of the new school made possible through a bequest to Tufts College of $1,000,000 from the late Martin B. Fletcher, a Tufts alumnus.

To Train Internationalists

It is a dedication, he said, for the purpose of turning out trained men in law and diplomacy at a crucial moment in history, when the whole structure and development of law may be fundamentally affected.

Under the guidance of these trained diplomats the strategy of world peace will be carried forward to displacement the strategy of war. On their shoulders will rest what Dr. Shotwell termed "the responsibility of meeting the supreme test of human capacity to do the thing we know must yet be done if civilization is to be saved from the ruin inherent in a return to the old system of things."

The chief problem of statesmanship, he held, is the "creation of a new world order and the erection of institutions capable of embodying that order in permanent form."

Boston Men to Test Constitutionality Of Gold-Hoarding Law

Constitutionality of the gold-hoarding law is to be tested in Boston.

Two men arrested yesterday for aalleged violation of the law, are expected to fight to the end in an attempt to show that the Government cannot bring them to justice for holding property generally considered as legal.

The men, Mr. Gerald T. Driscoll, a clerk in the Boston public welfare department, and Mr. Edward Spiegel, an attorney, were arrested on secret indictments by United States Deputy Marshall James A. Tighe. The Federal Grand Jury returned the indictments, the first secured by the new United States district attorney, Francis J. W. Ford.

It is charged that both defendants on Sept. 18 last, owned the gold coin they are alleged to have hoarded and that they failed to make a return of the amount to the Secretary of the Treasury or the collector of internal revenue. Mr. Driscoll is named as an illegal possessor of $10,000 worth of gold coin. Mr. Spiegel is charged with illegal possession of $2000 worth of gold coin.

Both entered pleas of not guilty when they were arraigned before Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster in United States District Court yesterday. He allowed them 10 days in which to file dilatory pleas. In these pleas, constitutionality of the gold hoarding law can be raised on demurrers. Judge Brewster allowed the defendants to go on bonds of $2500.

Under the gold hoarding law, violators may be sentenced up to 10 years or a fine of $10,000 or both.

Although United States Attorney Ford declined to state whether or not there would be other indictments served against gold hoarders in New England, it is expected that the Government's investigation will result in more prosecutions soon.

Maine Pays NRA Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 28—Under an order passed by Gov. Louis J. Brann and his executive council Oct. 25, the minimum wage scale for employees in state departments will be $14 a week, net, in order that the State may comply with the National Recovery Act.

Monitor News Radiocasts

Monday—	11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Tuesday Wednesday	12:00—12:15
Thursday—	11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Friday Saturday	12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual. Owing to a football radiocast, however, on Saturday, Oct. 28, the radiocast will be heard at 5:30 o'clock.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-308m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Iowa-Minnesota football game	The Lady Next Door program	Pancho and his orchestra	Melody Mart
5:15				Meyer Davis Le
5:30	Monitor Views News	Three Scamps Trio	All-American Boy	Paradis Band
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Songs; Showdown	Football scores	Spanish Serenade
6:00	Organ recital	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Meet the Artist
6:15	Irish Minstrels	records; talks	Political talk	Hall Orchestra
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Football Reporter	Stevens Band
6:45	Program preview	Political talk	Dramatic sketch	Tito Guizar, songs
7:00	John Herrick, songs	Political talk	Political talk;	Reports; news
7:15	Three Musketeers	Political talk	Political talk;	Organ recital
7:30	Gov. Wilson, talk	Circus sketch	Froman and Carlile;	Dance program
7:45	Tessie the Typist	Political talk	Berrens Orch.	Raymond Pugh
8:00	Edward MacHugh	"K-7," secret service sketch	"Elmer E. Yess"	and his orchestra
8:15	NBC program		Political talk	'Getting the News'
8:30	Guardsmen; quartet;	Cubans; forecasts	Ethel Pastor;	Hughie Connor
8:45	Singing clubs	Air Magazine	Spitalny Orch.	and his orchestra
9:00	Jamboree; variety	BaronMunchausen,	Elder Solomon	Organ recital
9:15	show; Don McNeill;	soloists; orch	Lightfoot Michaux	Jacques Fisher and
9:30	soloists; vocal	Leo Reisman's Or-	Symphonic Strings	his orchestra
9:45	groups; orchestra	chestra; soloists	Merry-Go-Round	Reports; news
10:00	Freedom of the Press;	Saturday Night	Weeks's Orchestra	Washington talk
10:15	speakers; sketch	Dancing Party;	The Motor Parade	Ann Leaf, organist
10:30	News Flashes	B. A. Rolfe and	Camera Man talk	George Jessel; Vera
10:45	Reports; sports	his orchestra	Reports; news	Van; quartet; or.
11:00	WLS, Barn Dance	"One Man's Fam-	Meyer Davis's Le	Isham Jones's Or.
11:15	program from Chi-	ily," sketch	Paradis Band	News Service
11:30	cago, with soloists	E.B.Rideout; news	Glen Gray's Casa	
11:45	and folk dance music	Hollywood on Air	Loma Orchestra	

Sunday's Programs

	900kc-WBZ-308m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Don Hall Trio	Old South Church	Jewish charities	Symphonic Album;
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Sam Curtis's Chat.	talk; music	recorded program
12:30	Radio City Concert;	Jewish charities	Tito Guizar, songs	Strings; soloists
12:45	symphony orchestra;	talk; music	Dr. N. M. Butler	Polish music
1:00	"Roxy"; soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Italian melodies,
1:15	mixed chorus	his orchestra	with speakers,	local program
1:30	High Lights of the	Boston mayoralty	soloists, and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Bible; talk; music	campaign speech	ganist	from New York
2:00	Carson Robison and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan and	Italian Melodies,
2:15	his Buckaroos	the Commodores	dance orchestra	from New York
2:30	Jan Garber's Orches-	Political talk	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Sam Bittell and
2:45	tra; soloist	Gems of Melody	and "Accordiana"	his orchestra
3:00	Boston mayoralty	Wayne King and	Political talk	New York Philhar-
3:15	campaign speech	his orchestra	Political talk	monic Symphony
3:30	Antobal's Cuban Or-	The Radio Pulpit:	Milton Post, Amer-	Orchestra, Bruno
3:45	chestra; soloists	Dr. Paul Scherer.	ican Legion Band	Walter, conductor.
4:00	Radio Nimble Wits	Newspaper sketch.	Rev. Charles E.	Alfred Wallenstein,
4:15	Jewish program	Vee and Johnnie	McCoughlin, ad-	cello; Leonard
4:30	Soloist; orchestra	Sentinels: chorus;	dress from De-	Liebling, com-
4:45	Dean Archer, talk	soloist; orchestra	troit Mich.	mentator
5:00	Friendly Hour, with	Dream Drama	Carl Moore's Or-	Roses and Drums,
5:15	male ensemble	Political talk	chestra; soloist	Civil War drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Political talk	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	Reports; news	Crumit; orch
6:00	Himber's ensemble	Religious period	Jacobsen's Orches-	Tom Anderson and
6:15	Jos and Bateese	from New York	tra; soloists	his orchestra
6:30	Studio period	Salute program	Political talk	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	Engineering Thrills	Popular vocal	Political talk	Time and news
7:00	Lopez Orchestra and	Con McCale; vocal	Ethel Waters; com-	Evening Service
7:15	Alice Joy, songs	duo; orchestra	edian; orchestra	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Political talk	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	news flashes	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon
8:00	Egon Petri, pianist;	Ruby Newman and	All-Star Revue:	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	symphony orchestra	orchestra with	Leon Janney; solo-	Brougher
8:30	Talk, Sen. Robert H.	Del Castillo and	ists; Smith's Band;	Rich's Orchestra;
8:45	Wagner, N. Y.	vocal sextet	quartet; major	soloists; comedy
9:00	Will Rogers; Revel-	Rakov Orchestra	Rapee Orchestra;	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	ers; orchestra	and soloists	Julius Tannen;	tion; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Jane Froman;	Organ recital
9:45	Tenth anniversary of	of Familiar Music	chorus; soloists	Reports; news
10:00	Turkish republic;	Jack Benny and	Rines's Orchestra	Angelo Patri's
10:15	speakers	Black Orchestra	and comedian	Child Drama
10:30	Reports; studio	Col. Louis M. Howe	Reports; news	Quiet Harmonies
10:45	Human Needs program	Political talk	Human Needs Prog.	Sign off

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, with Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
6:30 WBZ, Gene and Glenn, with "Jake and Lena," Mon to Sat.
8:00 WEEI, E. B. Rideout, meteorologist, Mon to Sat.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, Francis J. Cronin at the console.
10:15 WBZ, "Clara, Lu 'n' Em," gossip sketch, Mon to Fri.
10:15 WNAC, "Bill and Ginger," popular songs.
11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conducting.
12:45 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour, Mon to Sat.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, "Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley, Boston.
2:00 WEEI, "The Revolving Stage," sketches and incidental music.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Hollywood," sketch with Arthur and Florence Lake.
3:15 WEEI, "Shakespeare as a Thriller," Norman Hapgood, eidtor and author.
3:30 WEEI, Reading Circle, extracts from books and play.
3:30 WNAC, Talk, Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts.
4:15 WEEI, Mass. Federation of Music Clubs; Charles Dennee, composer-pianist.
4:45 WEEI, "The Lady Next Door," children's program, Mon to Thurs.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WBZ, "The Singing Lady," juvenile song period, Mon. to Fri.
5:45 WEEI, "The Wizard of Oz," juvenile dramatization.
6:40 WEEI, Interview of Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Potash and Perlmutter," Montague Glass stories.
7:30 WEEI, "Lum and Abner," automobile dealers of the air.
8:00 WAAB, "Taxation," Col. Arthur N. Payne, president, Mass. Reserve Officers.
8:00 WBZ, "Slide Show"; Cliff Soubier, barker; Morin Sisters; King's Jesters.
8:00 WEEI, Dramatic sketch, presenting sectional stories.
8:30 WNAC, Bing Crosby, Lou Raymond, with Lennie Hayton's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:00 WAAB, Talk by Hugh Butler, secretary, District Recovery Board, NRA.

Late Evening

10:30 WAAB, "Farm Problems in National Recovery," Mrs. Isabella Greenway, Rexford G. Tugwell.
10:45 WEEI, Jules Lande, "Troubadour of the Violin"; orchestra.
10:45 WBZ, "Planned Recovery," George H. Dern, Secretary of War.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, Weather forecasts, E. B. Rideout, Mon. to Fri. (Sat. 11:40 p. m.).

Boston Snapshots

Sisters Meet—Two close relatives who have been summering this year in the North, are planning to spend the winter in Boston and New York. One has been spending much of her time in the vicinity of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, while the other has made Saint John, N. B., her summer headquarters. They enjoyed a family reunion this week — in Boston docks. They are the sister ships Saint John and Acadia. Although the latter went over from Yarmouth to Saint John on triangle trips several times during the summer season, she always found her sistership away—on a run down to Boston. Beginning on Monday both ships will be running between Boston and New York. They will be able to exchange sisterly greetings at about 12 o'clock each night as they pass somewhere in the neighborhood of Block Island.



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Short Meters, Long Waits—There will be plenty of long minutes when no sounds travel along the five and eighty meter carrier waves which a group of amateur radio enthusiasts expect to use in putting on the Boston and Providence chess game next Saturday. Whenever a move is made by players in the City Club here, news of it will probably flash out to West Medford through a five-meter transmitter, proceed to one of several possible stations outside Providence on an eighty meter wave length, and then finish with another suburban trip on five meters. Similar circuits have to be arranged for the reception of news of moves made on the Providence chess board.

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Vanishing Hats—One of the chief instruments used by magicians to effect the mystifying disappearance of anything from a ring to a rabbit is the high silk hat. But of late the tables have been turned in some Boston suburbs and the hats themselves have been vanishing. We noted the other day the strange case of 2000 hats which were missed at a Chelsea store—including silk toppers of early date. Now we hear that the illustrious silk hat worn by the Mayor of Waltham disappeared mysteriously during the course of a meeting at the Waltham Country Club.

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Plane to Sea—Reading the booklet on "Islands of Boston Harbor" we were left with a strong desire to get a good look at them—but with no means of transport. Then we remembered the Dennison Airport at Atlantic. There it was discovered that for the price of theater tickets we could enjoy a most interesting "private showing" of Boston Harbor. As the plane went out to sea in the clear October air the panorama of islands below resembled a map that had suddenly come to life, with every detail easily recognizable. Shoals and shallows could be seen clearly beneath the surface of the water—in a way which should interest yachtsmen. Sweeping around above the Yarmouth, lying at her wharf, and glimpsing a Dorchester train sliding along the shining rails, we were struck by the peculiarly clean and neat appearance of even the less attractive sections of the city when seen from this high viewpoint. Anyone who believes in the old slogan "See America First" might very well begin this way with Boston!



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Service Stripes—A police station in Jamaica Plain has a new mascot. A tiger cat, who may have felt that his many stripes entitled him to a warm reception on a cold morning, mewed at the door at the early hour of 4. On being admitted he made himself at home at once. Expressing his satisfaction with the police force in general in a loud purr, he won the new name of "Buzz."

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Speaking of pets, we hear that out at the home of Dr. Hugh F. Dailey in Newton Center, a silver fox is living in perfect harmony with 60 rabbits, 10 pheasants, six Siamese cats, a hen and goat. "Sharlie," the fox, has a firm friend in "Heather"—a playful Scotty.

Pittsburgh Sees Graf On Way Home Via Spain

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin passed over this city at 10:20 a. m., today, en route from Akron, Ohio, to its home port at Friedrichshafen by way of Seville, Spain.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 28 (AP)—Heading due east into good, clear weather, the Graf Zeppelin left here at 8:55 a.m. for her return flight to Friedrichshafen by way of Seville, Spain. Aboard in addition to Dr. Hugo Eckener and his veteran crew are 24 passengers ranging in age from young people to a flying grandmother.

Brewers Charged With Hiding Truth By Indiana W.C.T.U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28—Opposition to "brewers' efforts to change school physiology textbooks so as to hide the truth about the social effects of alcohol" was voted at the sixtieth annual convention of the Indiana Woman's Christian Temperance Union held here. Close coöperation with schools and churches by temparance workers was urged.

"In spite of platform pledges made by both dominant political parties, the saloons are back and they are in more dangerous territory than they were in the good old days when we tried segregation," declared Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley of Liberty, Ind., state president of the W. C. T. U.

"We have lost the most recent battle, but this prohibition war is not over. The brewers promised to lower taxes, support schools, decrease crime, protect children from bootleggers, save the farmers from eternal ruin, balance the budget and make everybody happy—in short, to take the liquor question out of politics. Needless to say, not one of these pledges has been met by the return of booze."

Mrs. Stanley ridiculed "balancing the budget by beer." "Now," she said, "babies' milk bottles are to be mortgaged so that the richest nation in the world may be able to balance its budget."

Walla Walla Prisoners Must Eat One-Third Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLA, WALLA, Wash.,

Litvinoff Hopes For Real Action At Washington

Departure From Europe by Nov. 2 Intimated in Berlin Interview

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 28—Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, expects to leave Europe en route to the United States not later than Nov. 2. He intimated this today in a conference with press representatives here.

While explaining humorously that the question of booking passage is not urgent under present shipping conditions, Mr. Litvinoff thought it a pity that journalists should waste time and money accompanying him in the same ship in the hope of obtaining information, for he had none to give.

"You journalists are lucky people," he added later in answering another question. "We diplomats do not want to know and often fear to know what may happen, but you are always asking questions."

Mr. Litvinoff spoke appreciatively of the reception accorded in the American and Russian press to the move toward renewal of Soviet-American relations, and he hopes such an attitude will continue. Replying to questions as to what effect an American-Russian agreement would have in Japan, Mr. Litvinoff replied in general terms by stating, "When two such countries as ours enter into new relationships then the whole world must be affected thereby."

Mr. Litvinoff indicated that negotiations between the two states were in no mere discussion stage, and he said he hoped to return from America with something very tangible.

But whether agreement was reached or not the U. S. S. R. would proceed with its second Five-Year Plan according to schedule, Mr. Litvinoff added.

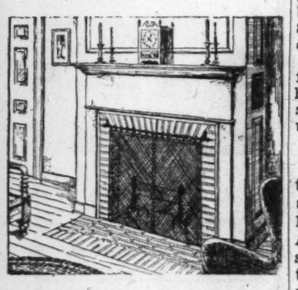
While in Berlin the Russian Commissar is expected to make another attempt to settle difficulties regarding the recent expulsion of Soviet journalists from Germany which resulted in all German journalists having to leave Russia.

Contrary to usual practice German journalists were conspicuous by their absence when Mr. Litvinoff arrived this morning.

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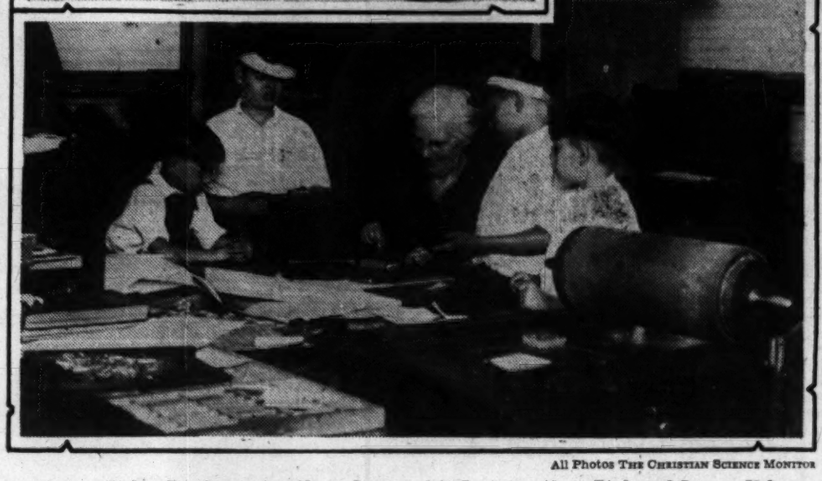
Fireplace Furnishings Homewares

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When Work Becomes Play—That's Fun







All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Top, Left to Right—Boy Scouts Are Always Interested in Learning About Birds and Insects. Volunteer Workers Take Pride in Keeping the Garden at a Social Center Free of Weeds. Bottom—Boys Eager to Learn Handicrafts at North Bennet Street Industrial School, Boston.

What Better Than to Spend Hours Teaching Youngsters

(Continued from Page 1)

of-doors the child was natural and teachable. She observed birds, insects and all natural phenomena far more keenly and with more originality than the average girl. The leader encouraged and stimulated this interest.

Ten years later students flock to her lively classes in zoology.

A college professor who has charge of four extra-curricular activities and helps to manage her own home feels that the opportunity her work as a Camp Fire Girls leader gives her to keep in contact with younger girls more than repays her for the time and effort it requires.

Another Camp Fire leader was amazed to find how her own horizon widened as a result of her work with her group.

"While flower study has taught me so many wonderful things about our hills and meadows that at a show where 600 species were exhibited there were few I could not name," she said. "I know our birds, where before I only wondered. I have listed 86, all but 11 of them seen in our own country.

"I have a collection of 28 sea shells from our own county sea coast; I have learned our native trees and am studying astronomy so as to keep up with my girls."

Response Is What Thrills

A Girl Scout leader said: "One of the most delightful experiences about the work is the response a leader gets from the girls in a troop. A leader feels a little bit like a conspirator because she knows the things she is giving the girls will be a much greater help to them later on in their lives than they have any idea of at present."

A Boy Scout leader has the "big chance of a lifetime" to teach growing boys all those wonderful things he learned as a youngster and the things he knows as a man, a volunteer worker said.

"Just think of the joy of seeing others doing those things you enjoy and of teaching all the little tricks you knew so well as a boy."

Volunteers in Boy Scouting may capitalize their own technical achievements or hobbies by qualifying as merit badge counselors in nearly 100 different fields.

"As a merit badge counselor, you have a chance to give the boy a vision of his life work," an executive of the Boy Scouts of America said. "You can give him an understanding of its broader and finer aspects, either as a vocation or a hobby. You can picture the subject as a part of the world's progress."

Dignity Suffers Let-Down

Boys' club executives will tell you stories of eminent bankers and industrialists upsetting in boys' club canoes, getting knocked out in boys' club boxing matches, and falling into boys' club swimming pools. Their accounts will give you a vivid idea of the interest volunteers in boys' club activities take in their work.

In Sao Paulo, Brazil, there is a Young Men's Christian Association volunteer leader who has risen at 4:30 a. m. three times a week for the past three years so as to arrive at association headquarters in time to lead his gymnasium class of 35 young men who meet for two hours' labor.

From Foochow, China, from Harbin, Manchuria, the Philippines, Mexico, India, and many other foreign countries come stories of the interest and eagerness of volunteers in serving in Y. M. C. A. work.

A story that contains a hint for persons with special talents comes from Travancore Province, in rural India, where the wife of a Y. M. C. A. secretary has done remarkable work in developing rural drama.

The wives of secretaries are not employed by the association. In this instance, however, the secretary's wife, having given up a career in dramatics in North America, adapted her teaching ability to writing and producing simple plays appropriate to village life. Their value lay not only in the dramatization of practical rural methods, but also in their contribution toward socialization among castes and creeds.

Return Worth the Effort

The national board of the Young Women's Christian Association holds the contributions of volunteer workers in such high esteem that it is emphasizing the importance of enlisting larger numbers for work on special projects. During October, November and December, the national board will conduct eight two-day seminars for training volunteer leaders.

For persons whose talents are chiefly administrative or executive, volunteer work on special boards and committees may be more attractive than the practical work in the field.

But whatever the nature of the volunteer service may be, those who know its possibilities best declare that the returns it brings are richly worth the effort the work requires.

"What pleasanter reward could anyone have," they ask, "than getting closer to young people, their problems and their interests, instead of going through life bounded by one's own contemporaries?"

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Roosevelt Asked To Keep Building Codes Down Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28—President Roosevelt was asked to handle all codes in a manner which will keep prices "at a reasonable level" so that housing work now in sight will not be stifled by high costs. The request was made in a resolution passed by the National Low Housing Confeernce at its closing session.

The resolution condemned the "mercentary attitude of labor and supply dealers in particular in trying to enforce codes favorable to themselves."

In a general summary discussion at the close of the conference, the majority of delegates appeared to agree that low-cost housing, meaning housing in the $5000 neighborhood, is attainable now, but that lowest cost housing, meaning housing in the $2800 field, is not yet in sight.

Mr. Frank Burton, former building commissioner of Detroit, proposed that a general revision of city building codes would go far to reduce housing costs, asserting that present requirements are too high.

He presented the idea that houses might be built much more cheaply with the expectation of destroying them in about 20 years, since the American family likes to move about so much.

Part of Cleveland's $14,000,000 slum clearance and low-cost housing program, of which the Federal Government will finance $12,000,000 as soon as Cleveland citizens raise the other $2,000,000, may involve building farther out from the city.

Mr. Walter R. McCornack, architect, revealed that Cleveland Homes, Inc., is now studying a proposal to obtain land further out at a cost of 1½ cents a square foot as compared to 70 cents in the city.

Chicago's World Fair To Hold Woman's Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—As exhibitors at the Chicago World's Fair have been asked by the management to bring out features especially of interest to women for Woman's Day next Tuesday, a display of the works of Mary Baker Eddy has been arranged for at the Pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor, which she founded.

The central event of Woman's Day will be the visit of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, to the fair.

Sir John Harvard Biles

VIRGINIA WATER, Surrey, Eng., Oct. 28 (AP)—Sir John Harvard Biles, who passed on yesterday, was a noted naval architect. Sir John has been called "the greatest living authority on naval architecture." In the pursuance of his profession he had visited India, Australia, the United States, Canada, Japan and China as well as nearly all European countries. In 1913 he was created a knight commander of the Indian Empire, and was consulting architect to the High Commissioner for India.

In 1912, Sir John acted as assessor at the Titanic disaster inquiry and also testified at the inquiry in 1929 before the British Board of Trade into the loss of the Vestris.

Mrs. Emily F. Murphy

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Emily F. Murphy, who passed on here yesterday, was known throughout Canada as a writer, jurist, business woman and leader in women's affairs. She served in the Magistrate's Court from 1916 to 1931, the first woman in the British Empire to be placed on the bench.

Mrs. Murphy as "Janey Canuck" was a frequent contributor to Canadian, English and American magazines, and was the author of numerous books on Canada, among them "Janey Canuck in the West," "Open Trails," "Seeds of Pine," "The Black Candle," and "Our Little Canadian Cousins of the Great Northwest."

U. S. Cities to Ask Liquor Tax Share For Extra Expense

More Police to Keep Peace and High License Law Raise Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—Complaining that in the "grab" for revenue from intoxicating liquor, the cities are being elbowed out by the federal and state governments, the American Municipal Association yesterday begged a "fair share" of the new liquor taxes for city needs.

Repeal of prohibition is going to cost the cities more money, it was felt by delegates. "More police will be needed," commented an official. "They will have more work to do.

"In addition there will be extra expense for setting up liquor licensing systems. Enforcement of the liquor laws will be thrown back on the cities. They should get a good split of the tax revenue."

Oppose Rockefeller Plan

It is just as important, the association insisted, that municipalities be able to balance their budgets as for the states and Federal Government to do so.

The liquor question found the municipal experts very sensitive. They listened to a strong exposition of the Rockefeller commission plan for state liquor stores and state monopoly but made no move to follow this trail. Privately, considerable criticism was voiced.

"The idea of the Government selling liquor does not go over with me," was an objection heard more than once. "For the Government to sell liquor would dignify 'booze' and give it an official recommendation."

The difficulties of what to do with liquor after repeal thrust themselves sharply upon the municipal conference.

"Now that prohibition is coming to an end, I am getting scared," confessed one city official. "I am no prohibitionist either. When I have wanted a drink of whisky I have taken it, even though it was against the Constitution. But when I see the bars being let down against hard liquor everywhere, I sense that hell is going to break loose.

Afraid of Liquor

"If they put the tax away up, the bootlegger thrives. But there will be worse trouble if they make hard liquor as cheap as dishwater."

Puzzled as to what the cities should best do, neglecting as some felt to give a strong turn to public sentiment by advising rigorous state control, delegates seemed to be waiting for direction on the Federal Government, which as yet has given none. Their only action however was to berate the Federal Government for taking too great an interest financially in the liquor tax.

The tendency now seems to go back to the old licensing system, it was pointed out by Prof. Marshall E. Dimock of the University of Chicago, one of the advisers of the Rockefeller Commission. But licensing, he developed, is full of danger to good government, to temperance and the public welfare.

German Conditions Called Transitional

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Uniting the 28 territorial churches in Germany into one compact, cohesive church of the realm, an "unavoidable" step in the nationalistic program of the Hitler régime, raises the question whether "the Christian religion shall remain in its former paramount position or if we shall go back to the heroic traditions of the ancient German paganism," according to Dr. Julius Richter, professor of theology and foreign missions in the University of Berlin.

Speaking at a dinner of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America Thursday night, Dr. Richter said he was not a National Socialist and was not here on a propaganda mission. He described present conditions in Germany as transitional, deplored the anti-Semitic policy and expressed a hope that the country would "quiet down again to sober Christian common sense when the new state and the new church will be consolidated."

One hundred professors and 300 clergymen in Germany came under the "Aryan paragraph" which classified as a Jew anyone who had a Jewish grandparent, Dr. Richter said.

Mount Vernon Bonfires Blaze To Cherish Freedom of Press

Just as They Did 200 Years Ago on East Chester Green at Election Which Gave Peter Zenger His Chance to Publish Truth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 28—The flickering lights of bonfires, kindled on East Chester Green 200 years ago in the cause of liberty, fell aslant the afternoon shadows on the same bit of verdant lawn here today, as hundreds of persons from many parts of the United States gathered to celebrate the courageous and independent career of John Peter Zenger, pioneer worker for the freedom of the press in America.

Forty-three years before the shot "heard around the world" was fired at Lexington, and nearly 60 years before the first amendment to the United States Constitution, upholding freedom of speech and of the press, was adopted, John Peter Zenger wrote into the early history of the American colonies a bit of successful defiance of tyrannic officialdom that set the indicator on the dial of human rights forward several points and caused repercussions in both hemispheres.

A large delegation of representatives from newspapers and press associations attended the ceremonies at St. Paul's Church on the old village green, one of the arenas on which the successful fight for liberty was waged.

Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, spoke on the career of Zanger and his influence on American traditions. Several other prominent men took part in the program.

The bonfires and the drama staged on the village green had to do with an election scandal which John Peter Zenger, with his reporter's zeal for airing a situation, published though he had to establish a newspaper—the New York Weekly Journal—to do it.

Governor Takes a Hand

Lewis Morris, a distinguished jurist, was candidate for the Assembly from East Chester in 1733. Sir William Cosby, Royal Governor of New York, who had removed Morris as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for handing down a decision that annoyed him, nominated a political favorite for the opposition ticket.

On the eve of election day, 50 Morris supporters rode onto the village green where the election was to be held. There they kept watch all night beside fires ready for any tactics the opposition might launch.

The Cosby machine fought to the last ditch, even refusing the right to vote to 38 Quakers who came to ballot for Morris because they refused to swear that they had property, although the law both in England and the provinces permitted them to affirm or declare in accordance with their religious beliefs.

The election had been planned for a living voice vote, but the sheriff insisted upon a poll, which, however, gave a majority for Mr. Morris.

Got His Story Printed

Zenger wrote the inside and actual story of the election and took it to the Gazette which, with an eye to the Governor's printing contracts, declined to publish it.

Morris supported Zenger and with the aid of a few other friends the new weekly was started, its first number appearing on Nov. 5, 1733. Zenger found himself a leader in a group that was opposing the Governor. The new liberal journal published articles making many charges against the administration. One was that judges had been arbitrarily displaced and new courts erected without consent of the Legislature, and trials by jury taken away when a Governor chose to do so.

Governor Cosby had the publisher arrested on a warrant of assembly accusing him of printing "several seditious libels having in them many things tending to raise factions and tumults among the people of this province, inflaming their minds with contempt of His Majesty's Governor and greatly disturbing the peace thereof."

Zenger's friends persuaded Andrew Hamilton, admitted leader of the Colonial bar, to undertake the defense, which involved profound questions of law. Hamilton based his defense on the truth of the printed statements. This was a revolutionary idea, overthrowing the dictum of Sir Matthew Hale that "the greater the truth the greater the libel."

Hamilton, not allowed to present evidence supporting the statements in the journal, made a brilliant plea to the jury, urging them to base their decision as to whether Zenger was warranted in making the charges on their own knowledge of what had been going on in the city. Zenger was acquitted after the jury deliberated a few minutes and the freedom of the press in America was established.

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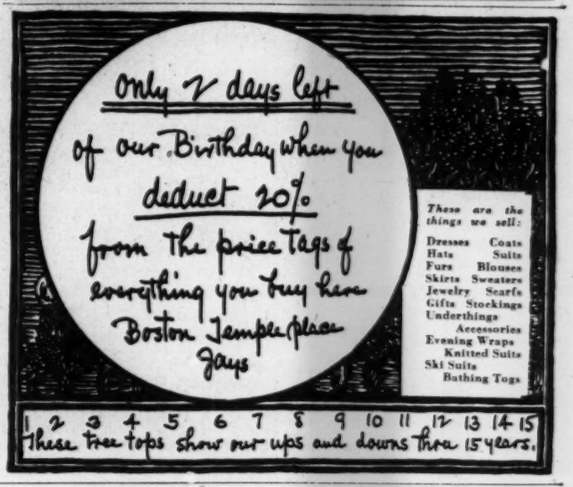


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Harvard Chess Team Makes A Clean Sweep

Captures Three Straight Games From Dartmouth College Undergraduates

With a clean sweep on all three boards, the Harvard chess team opened its season auspiciously Friday evening by defeating a short-handed Dartmouth team in the Tower Room of Lowell House.

The first game to finish was, dramatically enough, the last to begin. Erich W. Marchand, Harvard '36, checkmated Alfred Pactovis, Dartmouth '36, in eight moves, surely one of the shortest games in intercollegiate competition. About an hour later, Sidney S. Coggan, Harvard '34, was turning a pawn won on his nineteenth move into a carefully played victory over Richard J. Towle, Dartmouth '34, in 28 moves. The last game to finish was between Vincent L. Eaton, Harvard '34, and Daniel H. Schwartz, Dartmouth '36. The Crimson player apparently lost a pawn on his seventeenth move. In reality, this was a Greek gift for shortly after he forced the win of his opponent's bishop, and with this material advantage scored in 30 moves.

This is the third pre-football-game match between Harvard and Dartmouth. The first in 1930 ended in a draw, 2 to 2. The second, in 1931, was won by Harvard, 5 to 1. Further matches played in conjunction with football games are played between Yale and Dartmouth, Harvard and West Point, Harvard and Yale, and Yale and Princeton. In addition, the main event in the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth League annual tournament played during the Christmas holidays in New York. Harvard won last year; Princeton, the year before.

Board 1—Vincent L. Eaton, Harvard '34, playing black, defeated Daniel H. Schwartz, Dartmouth '36, in a Queen's Gambit declined lasting 30 moves.

Board 2—Sidney S. Coggan, Harvard '34, playing white, defeated Richard J. Towle, Dartmouth '34 in a Queen's Gambit declined lasting 28 moves.

Board 3—Erich W. Marchand, Harvard '36 defeated Alfred Pactovis, Dartmouth '36, in an Irregular Opening lasting 8 moves.

Score—Harvard 3, Dartmouth 0.

Golfing Rules Are Clarified by The Royal and Ancient

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. (AP) — The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, to which the world of golfers looks for its standards, has approved a new draft of playing rules clarifying a number of long-standing doubtful points.

The new rules, which had been under consideration for two years, and become effective next Jan. 1, contain nothing which can be described as revolutionary but amplify the old rules and clearly define penalties. Some definitions now simplified are those relating to hazards, lost balls and strokes.

Bunkers Defined

A bunker is defined as that part of a depression in the ground where the soil is exposed and sometimes covered with sand. Grass in a bunker is not part of the hazard unless so defined by local rule. It is the duty of local authorities to define the extent of the hazard.

A stroke is a forward movement of the club made with the intention of striking the ball. A ball is deemed to have moved if it leaves its position and come to rest in any other place.

A ball is lost if it not be found within five minutes after search has begun and if subsequently found may not be played. A player may now continue to play with a provisional ball until he reaches the place where the previous ball is likely to be.

No Definition of Amateur

If a stroke be interfered with by any obstruction which is immovable and which is within two club lengths of the ball, the ball may be lifted and dropped, or on the putting green placed, not more than two club lengths from the obstacle, but not nearer to the hole without penalty.

If a player when making a stroke hits the ball twice, he shall count the stroke and penalty stroke in addition.

The committee of the Royal and Ancient Club held many meetings to consider the question of defining the status of an amateur golfer, but was unable to arrive at any decision.

Princeton Sculler Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28—Walter H. Pflaumer '34 of Philadelphia, a member of the Princeton varsity crew, won the intercollegiate single sculls race yesterday over a mile course on Lake Carnegie. He finished three lengths ahead of Alfred H. Howell of Rye, N. Y., Princeton senior, who was followed across the line by Robert Sewell Jr. '34 of Rydal, Penna., and William N. McAdoo '35 of Fort Washington, Penna., both of the University of Pennsylvania. The winner crossed the line in 6m. 24s. Invitations were sent out to Yale University, Cornell University, United States Naval Academy and Syracuse University, but were declined on the grounds that their fall rowing programs do not include singles sculls.

Four Teams Tied

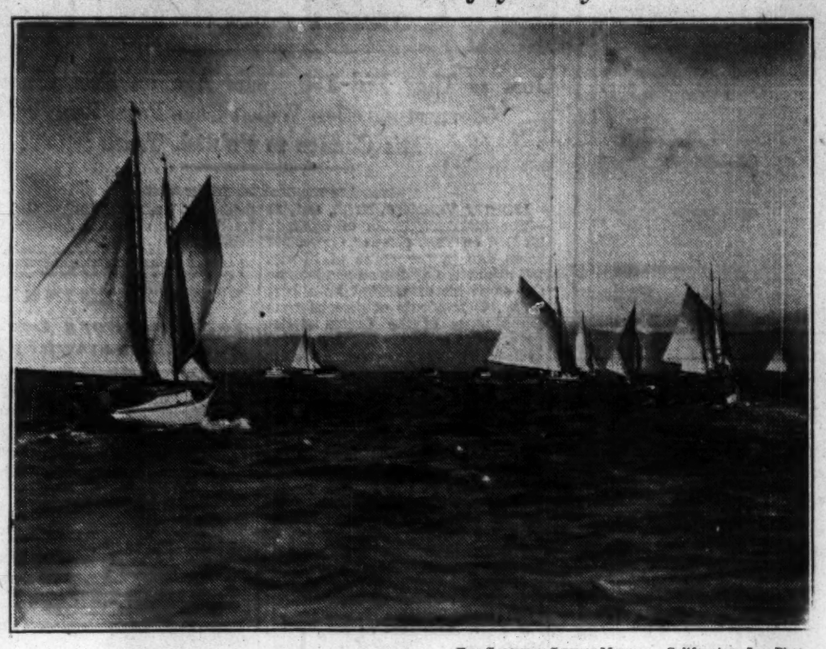
TORONTO, Oct. 28 (AP)—The six-day bicycle race today entered the final stage with four teams tied for the lead, the fifth place team only two laps back and the three trailers only three laps behind. Lew Rush and Tony Beckman were the nominal leaders with 660 points, 168 more than the next highest team with which they were tied in mileage.

College Soccer Result

Harvard 1, Dartmouth 1.

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AAA to E

Landlocked Harbor Enjoyed by Sailors



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Californians Inc. Photo

A Yacht Parade on San Francisco Bay

Yachtsmen Assured Welcome In San Francisco's Harbor

Junior C. of C. Working to Get Special Steamship Rates for Star Boat Contestants

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—If Leif Ericson and his viking crew put in through the Golden Gate 10 or 20 years hence they might reasonably expect a cordial and sympathetic reception from the sturdy seafaring natives living about San Francisco Bay.

They might, that is, if members of the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce are correct in the picture they envisage for their community's future. Certainly it is more than an idle dream. They back it up with careful organization and convincing arguments.

And all because so many automobiles are being sold that it is increasingly less a lark to go atripping down the highway of a week-end, according to Ralph E. Van der Naillen, chairman of the Chamber's subcommittee on yachting.

"It's only natural," Van de Naillen said, "to expect that those who can no longe satisfy their natural desire to explore the beauties of nature by automobile on a Saturday afternoon, will turn to yachting on the unparalleled inland waterways which we have here.

Yachting Due for a Boom

"Yachting is unquestionably due for a boom, and we want to do all we can to help it. We want to herald the fact throughout the nation that San Francisco is headquarters for yachstmen who would explore the interest and beauties of 3400 miles of waterways in San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisan bays, and all the sloughs and inlets and rivers associated in this system.

"We want the country to know that there are at present between 150 and 200 sailing yachts on these waters, that sailing conditions are unexcelled here, and that the power boat has a haven here from which may be explored a really vast region. Mr. Don Lee told us recently that he could use the St. Francis Yacht Club for a base, and visit some different and interesting spot every day of the year. And we want it known that fishing on these inland waters is excellent."

The yachting committee of the chamber was formed recently as a subcommittee of the organization's sports committee, Van der Naillen explained, in order to round out the chamber's program of harbor development. Already it was dedicated to furthering the commercial and defense possibilities of San Francisco Bay, and encouragement of its use for sports seemed a natural development.

"We want to be of any possible service to yachtsmen, especially visiting yachtsmen," Van der Naillen said.

Trophies Presented

"For instance, recently a group of yachtsmen from China came to our port, tied up at a commercial dock, not knowing just what to do, and were charged an exorbitant fee. We want to arrange facilities which would make such an event in the future impossible."

The chamber's committee expects to be active in entertaining contestants at the International Star Boat races which will be held here next summer. At a recent luncheon given by the committee, which opened its active work, trophies were presented to some of the outstanding yachtsmen of this region. Mr. Glen Waterhouse, skipper of the Three Star Too, which won the International Star Boat races at Long Beach this summer, and his crew, Woodbridge Metcalf, were especially honored as responsible for bringing the races here next year. Much interest was also aroused over the presentation of a trophy to Geoffrey Castle, 16-year-old skipper of the Pam, who, with his 14-year-old crew, David Allen, won both the Pacific coast and San Francisco Bay championships in the star boat class.

Mr. Waterhouse took the occasion at this luncheon to present to the city of San Francisco, for safe keeping for a year, not only the International Star Boat trophy which he won at long beach, but the Lipton Trophy which he won at Santa Barbara.

"One of our first jobs," Van der Naillen told a representitive of The Christian Science Monitor, "will be to attempt to get special rates on the steamship lines for those who will be bringing their star boats to San Francisco for the races next summer."

New Hampshire Team Wins Harrier Title By 15-Point Margin

The University of New Hampshire cross-country team, the favorites, ran true to form yesterday over the Soldiers Field 4½-mile course, and captured the Harvard open intercollegiate meet with a total of 40 points. It was the Wildcats' first victory in the six years the race has been held.

Second place went to Bowdoin College with a total of 55 points, while Rhode Island State came in third by virtue of 85 points. The other scores were Colby 95, Boston College 132, Northeastern 155 and Springfield 203. Rhode Island State won the championship last year.

Individual honors for the day went to E. Cliff Veysey '36 of Colby College, who covered the 4½-mile course in 22m. 31.6s., finishing with a handy lead over David K. Webster '37 of the University of New Hampshire. Webster's time was 22m. 45 3-5s. Veysey, Webster and Thomas V. Matthews '37 of New Hampshire were running together at the halfway mark, but the Colby star was too fast for his rivals over the remaining distance. M. E. Cotter, Rhode Island State, finished third. The first 10 finishers:

		M.	S.
1	E. C. Veysey, Colby	22	31⅘
2	D. K. Webster, New Hampshire	22	45⅘
3	M. E. Cotter, Rhode Island	23	22⅘
4	Elmer Hutchinson, Bowdoin	23	25⅘
5	H. W. DeVeber, Colby	23	30⅘
6	F. E. Murray, New Hampshire	23	38⅘
7	T. A. Matthews, New Hampshire	23	40
8	R. G. Prouty, Bowdoin	23	41
9	H. N. Tibbetts, Bowdoin	23	42
10	J. Downey, Boston College	23	43

Ruth Barely Remains In .300 Batting Class

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 28

BABE RUTH escaped falling out of the .300 hitting class last season in the American League by two points, final, official averages revealed yesterday. His final average was .301, the lowest since his off year in 1925.

The Babe batted 458 times and got 138 hits. The slump pulled his lifetime hitting average for the major leagues down to .346.

Pick-Ups

RUMORS regarding possible trades between the Boston Red Sox and Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics are flying thick and fast these days. The latest rumor had Bob Grove or possibly George Earnshaw and Bax Bishop coming to the Boston club in exchange for cash amounting to approximately $200,000. Several weeks ago someone had Jimmy Foxx and then Mickey Cochrane coming to the Red Sox. However, General Manager Eddie Collins has announced from his Fenway Park office that all such rumors are coming from unknown sources and have no truth whatsoever. Collins said at the same time that whenever the Red Sox trade or buy any players, an announcement to the effect will come from Fenway Park.

If Connie Mack let Grove get away from the Athletics he might just as well close the gates at Shibe Park. Grove and Foxx are the heroes of Philadelphia fandom and it is believed that if these two stars left the A's, there would be a tremendous falling off in attendance, which, at the present time, isn't anything for the club to boast about.

Apparently the Red Sox have added a valuable pitcher to their staff in Fred Ostermueller, the capable left-hander who last season wore the uniform of the Rochester club in the International League. Although under a handicap during most of the campaign, Ostermueller managed to win 16 games while losing only seven. Three of his victories were shutouts. The Yankees were hot on his trail, but the Yawkey-Collins organization made a more promising bid.

College Cross-Country Scores

Amherst 27, Tufts 30.
Maine 17, Bates 40.
Princeton 17, Columbia 38.
Yale 17, Dartmouth 38.

By-Plays

Football Officiating

JUST now the football officials are receiving more than their share of attention in the sporting news, and all because last Saturday found some of the best-known ones making decisions which did not conform to the official rules. In one of these cases the decision actually deprived one of the teams of three points which it had fairly earned. In another it was a question as to whether one of the teams was deprived of any points, while in the other case the effect was not at all serious. That football officials have been known to misinterpret rules before and are very likely to do so in the future is not to be wondered at when one stops to consider how many rules there are in the book and also that the officials must make their decisions on the spur of the moment. In fact, it really is surprising that officials have not "muffed" more than they have. By and large, they have done and are doing a fine piece of work, and do not deserve public censure for such mistakes as they have made.

Recognizing the fact that they have not always ruled correctly, and may not in the future, it seems as if something should be done to minimize, if not entirely eradicate, such mistakes. In questions of ruling which vitally interest one of the teams, it might be a good idea to give the captain of the team or the head coach a chance to take a questioned ruling up with the referee and make sure that the ruling is correct before the game continues. This would not mean that any ruling of the officials could be questioned; but that, when it comes to a case where a ruling is not as given in the rule book, some authorized person would have the right to appeal to the referee before the next play is started and the proper interpretation of the rule made. The question might be raised that this would lead to a continual stopping of a game without cause; but such a condition could be met by a penalty being inflicted on the protesting team should there be no merit in its appeal.

Why Not a Federal Fund?

Every year that the Olympic Games are held, the question of how to raise enough money to permit the sending of an adequate representation by the United States has come up for consideration, and while in past years individual and club contributions have been sufficient to give Uncle Sam a good representation in all branches of the sports held at those games, that method of financing the athletes has not proved satisfactory. Plans for raising a fund which would be adequate to meet these expenses every four years have been considered; but nothing definite has ever come from them. Therefore, it is interesting to those who follow these games to learn that a Philadelphia committee has been formed to take up the question of having the United States Government finance these trips. Similar committees are to be formed in other cities of the United States with the idea of presenting plans to federal officials. There is no question that a United States Olympic team is a national proposition, and it might well be within the province of the Government to finance it.

Honors Well Divided

Cross-country honors were certainly well divided at the United States Naval Academy recently when no fewer than eight of the Midshipmen finished in a tie for first place in the meet against Lafayette College. As this gave the Navy a perfect score, it must come pretty close to being some kind of a record.

The "Lovelock" Trophy

J. E. Lovelock's great feat in lowering the world's amateur one-mile record to 4m. 7.6s., this summer will be commemorated by the presentation of a new challenge cup, to be held each year by the winner of the New Zealand one-mile track championship. The trophy is being put up by the New Zealand Athletic Association. Lovelock, it will be recalled, bettered the previous best time for this distance while competing for the combined Oxford and Cambridge Universities team against Princeton and Cornell, July 15.

Lovelock is a New Zealander, and before going to Oxford University he was at Otago University, New Zealand. He represented Otago at the recent International Universities Games at Turin, Italy. There he ran close second to Luigi Becalli, Italy's Olympic champion, in the 1500-meter event. Becalli's time on this occasion (3m. 49 1-5s.) equaled the then world's record of Jules Ladoumegue, France.

Ten Players In Billiard Race For U. S. Title

Face 45-Game Campaign for Right to Enter World Tourney in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 28—Ten players open a 45-game campaign for the pocket billiard championship of the United States here Monday night under the auspices of the National Billiard Asociation. hey play for a total of $2250 in prizes, percentages of the gate receipts and the right to enter the world title tournament in December. The first three places will qualify for the big meet.

There are three seeded players in the field, Walter Franklin of Kansas City, Mo., the southern sectional champion; George Kelly of Philadelphia, runner-up for the world crown in 1931, and Sylvester Schleisman of this city, third place winner in the recent northern sectional tourney.

Other contestants are William Mosconi of Philadelphia, present eastern sectional champion; Charles Seaback of Astoria, N. Y., eastern runner-up; Arthur Church of New York, third in the eastern meeting; Marcel Camp of Detroit, northern winner; Harry Wood of Duluth, northern runner-up; Charles Summerell of Little Rock, Ark., southern champion, and Edward Sauers of Oakland, Calif., western champion.

With few exceptions two games are to be played each afternoon and evening at the Minneapolis Recreation. Only the evening games are scheduled for the first day and on the next to last day. The final game is to be played on the evening of Nov. 13. First prize is to be $450 and 15 per cent of the gate.

College Football Results

Alabama S. T. 32, Florida A. & M. 6.
Arizona 6, N. M. Aggies 0.
Augustana 30, Western Union 0.
Birmingham So. 38, Jacksonville T. 0.
Catholic 12, Wake Forest 0.
Chardon T. 31, Wayne T. 7.
College of Ozarks 33, Arkansas C. 6.
College of Pacific 14, Chico S. T. 0.
Creighton 6, Grinnell 0.
Dayton 0, John Carroll 0.
Duquesne 31, Westminster 0.
Ellensburg N. 14, Pacific Lutheran 6.
Emporia T. 19, Southwestern (Kan.) 7.
Geneva 13, St. Vincent 7.
Gustavus Adolphus 7, Hamline 3.
Ithaca 19, Mansfield T. 7.
DeKalb T. 40, Wisconsin Mines 0.
Fort Hays T. 19, Bethany 0.
Friends 7, Northwest (Okla.) T. 6.
George Washington 33, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
Hendrix 12, Ouchita 7.
Hope 0, Kalamazoo 0.
Howard Payne 12, McMurry 6.
Lenoir Rhyne 7, Maryville 0.
Loyola (So.) 16, St. Louis 6.
Magnolia A. & M. 13, Arkansas St. 12.
Miami 71, Piedmont 6.
Milligan 20, Lees-McRae 7.
Missouri M. 40, Springfield T. 6.
Moravian 6, Baltimore 0.
Nebraska Wes. 12, Midland 0.
Northeast T. 33, Central (Mo.) T. 7.
North Texas T. 22, S. J. Austin 6.
Oklahoma A. and M. 18, Haskell 0.
Ottawa 12, Baker 0.
Redlands 13, San Diego S. T. 0.
Rockhurst 19, Northwestern T. 7.
Rollins 12, Newberry 0
Salem 38, Shepherd T. 0
S. C. State 7, Clark 0.
San Marcos T. 7, Daniel Baker 6.
Simmons 23, Southwestern (Tex.) 0.
Simpson 13, Luther 6.
Southeast T. 15, E. C. Okla. T. 7.
Southeast Missouri T. 47, Oakland City 0.
Southwestern 6, Miss. State 0.
Southwestern La. 21, Spring Hill 0.
St. Mary's 61, Nevada 0.
St. Thomas 30, Macalester 0.
Superior 6, River Falls 0.
Tarkio 7, Central 0.
Tennessee Tech 14, Union (Tenn.) 7.
Texas A. & I. 37, Sam Houston T. 6.
Texarkana 13, Texas M. C. 8.
Trinity 0, East Texas T. 0.
Tuskegee 27, Knoxville C. 6.
Washburn 31, Omaha 0.
Washington Freshmen 15, St. Martin's 6.
Whitewater T. 47, Milton 0.
William Jewell 7, Missouri Valley 7.
York 25, Nebraska Central 6.

Cotton Pickers End Strike

FRESNO, Calif., Oct. 28 (AP)—Twelve thousand San Joaquin Valley cotton pickers were returning to work yesterday, ending a three-weeks strike. Formal acceptance on behalf of the strikers of the 75 cents per 100 pounds wage scale recommended by the Governor's fact-finding committee and established by the Agricultural Labor Bureau of the San Joaquin Valley was announced. The strike was responsible for three fatalities.

Ohio State Controversy

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 28 (AP)—Controversy over the kind of coaching Ohio State University's football team has been receiving from Sam Willaman raged anew around the campus and in downtown Columbus last night. Twenty senior classmen on the Buckeye team, in a signed statement, yesterday, attacked State Representative Grant P. Ward, formerly an assistant coach and who has been prominent in the criticism of Willaman. The statement asked that Ward be replaced today as radiocaster of the Northwestern game, on the university's radio station. Athletic Director L. W. St. John referred the request to President George Rightmire, who rejected it. St. John expressed his own view Wednesday as one of confidence in Willaman's ability. Asserting no changes were planned in the coaching staff, he added: "Obviously no consideration would be given to such a matter until after the close of the present season."

Merle-Smith Elected

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Van S. Merle-Smith of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club was elected president of Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound at a meeting at the Yale Club of New York yesterday. Other officers elected were Innis O'Rourke of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, vice-president; Cornelius Shields, Larchmont, N. Y., treasurer, and Briggs Cunningham of the Pequot Yacht Club, secretary. On the executive committee will be the retiring president, Philip R. Mallory of the American Yacht Club, Johnston de Forest of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, C. Sherman Hoyt of the New Rochelle Yacht Club and Kingsley Kunhardt of the Greenwich Beach Club.

Woods Regains Lead

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Arthur Woods of New York regained the lead in the eastern sectional three-cushion billiard tournament yesterday by defeating Arthur Wood of Buffalo while Alfredo De Oro of New York, who had been tied for the lead, lost to William Greenwood of Pittsburgh. Woods downed Wood 50 to 47 in 93 innings, each having a high run of 4. Greenwood broke even in two games. He dropped an afternoon match to Louis Elkan of New York, 50 to 48 in 67 innings although he made the high run of the tournament, 11. Elkan's high run was 5. Last night Greenwood beat De Oro 50 to 30 in the fastest game of the tournament, 50 innings, having a run of 4 to De Oro's 5.

N. Y. Y. C. to Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Members of the New York Yacht Club are to hold a meeting next Thursday for the purpose of considering the challenge for the America's Cup sent by the British Royal Yacht Squadron on behalf of Thomas O. M. Sopwith.

American Women Win

BELFAST, Oct. 28 (AP)—The American women's field hockey team today defeated the Ulster eleven in a hard-fought game, 3 to 2.

Carnegie Hero Honors Won By Americans and Canadians

Bronze Medals Awarded to 36 Men and Women for Outstanding Acts—Monthly Benefits Also Voted From Fund to Several Families

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Carnegie Hero Fund today recognized outstanding acts of heroism by persons in 11 states, Canada and Newfoundlaand by awarding bronze medals to 36 men and women and, in some instances, granting small benefits to their survivors.

Texas carried off first honors, with bronze medals going to six persons in that state. New York, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Kansas reached the goal abreast, four persons from each winning bronze medals. New Jersey and Canada each carried off three, Arkansas and Missouri two each; the other states won one each.

The Texans who won bronze medals are: Weldon M. Praytor, a farm hand of Lindale; William J. McIntosh Sr., a merchant of Galveston; Miss Mary L. Huffaker, now Mrs. Ben Whitlock, of Mineral Wells; Joseph W. Riley, a student, of Austin; Miss Floy Head, a student, of Grandview, and Miss M. Omega Whitehead, a schoolgirl of Odell.

Mr. Praytor saved Steve L. Lynch, an elderly Negro farmer, when the latter was overcome in a well 25 feet deep.

Rescued Three Children

Mr. McIntosh saved three children from drowning in the Gulf of Mexico on Aug. 28, 1932.

Miss Huffaker, aged 17, saved Johnie M. Brown, 14, from drowning at Mineral Wells on April 17, 1931.

Mr. Riley saved a man and a boy from drowning at Austin on May 5, 1931.

Miss Head rescued James T. Davis, a plumber, from a fire at Grandview on Sept. 26, 1931, although the smoke in the building was so dense that she had to grope her way in and the flames surrounded her.

Miss Whitehead saved Ruth M. I. Sims, 11, and helped to save Hebron C. Sims, 17, from drowning in Wanderers Creek on May 23, 1932.

Awards in Various States

The residents of New York State who won bronze medals for bravery are Abraham Portnov of Brooklyn, George J. Griffin of Dobbs Ferry, Donald F. Donaldson Jr. of Brooklyn and Sherwood M. Blood, 12, of Suffern.

Mr. Portnov, Mr. Griffin and Mr. Donaldson lost their lives in saving or attempting to save others from drowning and the bronze medals were warded to them posthumously.

Sherwood Blood saved Gerhold M. Wanamaker, an older boy, from drowning at Suffern, Aug. 24, 1931, aiding him to shore after he had fallen into Lake Antrim.

The wnners of bronze medals in Massachusetts are Austin F. Kelly and Patrick J. Fitzgerald, both of Haverhill; Martin S. Kilgallon of Roslindale, and Everett C. Osier, of Clinton.

Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Kelly saved James A. Fanaras from drowning at Haverhill on Dec. 7, 1930, after the latter broke through the ice while skating.

Mr. Kilgallon saved Robert A. Van Wart, a 9-year-old boy, from drowning in the Atlantic Ocean at Hull, on June 26, 1932.

Mr. Osier, a mill hand, attempted to save Dexter W. Gross, an electrician, from drowning at Newburyport on Aug. 25, 1931, after he was carried out into the Atlantic by a strong current. Mr. Osier had to be rescued by another swimmer.

North Carolina and Kansas

Winners of medals from North Carolina are William H. Willis Jr. of Wilson; Newton S. Gulley, a mechanic, of Nashville; John L. Bell, a boatman, of Swansboro, and Robert L. Bell, a schoolboy, of Morehead City.

Mr. Willis, Mr. Gulley and Mr. Bell helped to save Mr. Arthur B. Rivers, a farmer, from drowning at Bear Beach.

Robert Bell, 15, won the medal for saving Edward A. Council Jr., 11, from drowning at Morehead City on June 14, 1932.

The winners from Kansas are Richard Layfield, and William M. Wyatt, of Greenwich; Joseph McAlister, of Ringo, and Paul W. Gragg, of Benton, Kan.

Mr. Gragg succumbed in an effort to save Sonley E. Patton from suffocating in an oil tank. The bronze medal will be given to his mother, Mrs. Maud E. Gragg, together with a $30 a month benefit.

Mr. Wyatt followed Mr. Gragg into the tank after he and Mr. Patton had collapsed, and succeeded in keeping their heads above water until Mr. Layfield and other men arrived with ropes. Mr. Layfield tied a rope around Mr. Wyatt and he was hoisted to the surface.

Mr. McAllister, a miner, won the medal for attempting to rescue a fellow miner, Jacob Legong, who had come in contact with high voltage electric wires on July 4, 1931.

Canadians Honored

The Canadians who won medals are Mathias Wuhr, a miner; M. Alexander Tooke, a stationary engineer, and Norman Westaway Brittain, a civil engineer, all of Minto, N. B. They won the awards for heroic efforts to rescue three boys from the gas-filled shaft of an abandoned coal mine on July 28, 1932.

Wilson R. Hoskins, of Ship Island, Bonavista Bay, N. F., won a medal for saving a girl from drowning in ice-filled Greenspond Harbor on April 26, 1930.

The residents of New Jersey who won medals are Edward C. Hodgkiss, a railroad conductor of Bloomfield; Leroy L. Wilson, a lineman of Bridgeton, and E. Robert Bergen, of Highland Park, N. J.

Mr. Hodgkiss, in charge of a work train, rescued a four-year-old boy, Nicholas Danchisko, who was walking on the tracks just a few seconds before an oncoming train sped over the spot.

Mr. Wilson saved Jane Domanico, 11, who was being swept out to sea by an undertow at Sea Isle, on June 26, 1932.

Mr. Bergen saved Miss Jeannette Mandeville from drowning when she was being carried out to sea by a strong current at Sea Bay on Aug. 24, 1930.

Medal Goes to Survivor

Charles Davis, a Negro, deceased, and Mr. Albert S. Purcell, both of El Dardo, Ark., won medals for attempting to rescue Raleigh J. Martin, a baker. Mr. Davis was pulled under and drowned; his medal will go to his widow and to James Davis, his father. The widow will receive a benefit of $15 a month and the father $10 a month.

Robert A. Swalley, of Saint Charles, Mo., and L. D. Kelly, a schoolboy of Macon, Mo., won bronze medals for saving three persons. Mr. Swalley was drowned in his efforts to save Miss Loreta E. Pearce and his own seven-year-old daughter at Newkirk, Okla., on June 12, 1931. His widow will be awarded a bronze medal and benefits of $80 a month.

Young Kelly saved Elmer S. Howell from drowning.

Marshall S. Snyder, of Alexandria, Va., won a bronze medal for bravery in trying to save eight-year-old William C. Gillum from drowning on June 20, 1931.

Harry A. Jensen, 16-year-old schoolboy of Madison, Neb., won a bronze medal for saving Eugene H. Mathews, a garage proprietor, from drowning.

Edward B. Skomorucha, 15-year-old school boy of Wilmington, Del., won a bronze medal for saving three girls from drowning on July 17, 1932.

First Contract Made For TVA Direct Power

TUPELO, Miss., Oct. 28 (AP)—Tupelo became the first city in America to obtain a Tennessee Valley Authority contract for direct Muscle Shoals power yesterday.

The Tennessee Valley Authority commissioners and the city authorities entered into a 20-year contract to run with current to be sold at a rate of 7 mills or less per kilowatt hours to the city, starting Feb. 7, 1934, when the contract to buy power from the Mississippi Power Company expires.

The contract permits Tupelo, as a municipality, to sell and supply current to surrounding rural communities or near-by towns. Local domestic rates will be cut a minimum of 67 2-3 per cent from the starting rate. Commercial rates will receive a 50 per cent cut. Industrial rates will average about 7 mills per kilowatt hour.

Childs Co. Net Loss

Childs Co. (restaurants) repoft for the nine months ended Sept. 30, net loss of $178,557 after interest, depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $183,574 a year before.

Fall Styles
Whether footballs or formal balls your outfit or dress will be individually correct.
Caheens
1921 THIRD AVENUE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Henry Ford Fights Johnson's Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

authority in the courts, with the constitutionality of the entire recovery program at stake.

This became apparent when it was learned after yesterday's cabinet meeting that President Roosevelt had determined to throw his unqualified support behind Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in the stand the latter has taken that Mr. Ford must comply or be prosecuted for violation of the law.

In effect, what the Administration has done during the past three days has been to single Mr. Ford out as the champion of the old economic order with its doctrines of rugged individualism and laissez faire and to throw down a challenge to mortal combat.

If the Dearborn reports are correct, the specific issue between Mr. Ford and the NRA shifts immediately to the "collective bargaining" section of the law where the government position is not quite as clear-cut as it would be if it were drawn on the issue of factual reports.

The code imposes three distinct obligations on the Ford Motor Company. It requires it to (a) observe maximum hour and minimum wage schedules, (b) submit reports on employment and pay rolls to the NRA and (c) recognize the right of its employees to bargain collectively.

The NRA admits that Mr. Ford is probably complying with the first obligation. It now appears possible that he will comply with the second. Therefore, if the Government carries out its threat to force the Detroit manufacturer into line, it will probably have to do it on this basis, where the decision will have to be based on the meaning of collective bargaining.

It is declared that the Ford conception of collective bargaining is to permit the strikers to submit their demands, and that is all.

The National Labor Board, the NRA's strike mediating agency, says that the Edgewater, N. J., and Chester, Penna., workers' demands were forwarded to Dearborn and that nothing since has been done. This, the NRA feels, does not constitute collective bargaining.

Mr. Ford appears to have chosen his ground here. And on this issue the Administration stands virtually committed to a decisive contest. If it develops, and at the moment there seems to be no possible way of avoiding it other than a complete capitulation by Mr. Ford—which is considered remote—the legality of President Roosevelt's recovery machinery will be on trial, and the Supreme Court probably will be called on to choose between the New Deal and the old order of things.

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

A Penthouse de Luxe

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

SAILING up in an elevator to the twenty-fourth floor is somewhat like approaching any other apartment, but when the elevator doors glide open and you are whisked into a vestibule before a massive front door, it is like waiting at the entrance of a country home.

This has been the experience of many visitors to Chicago who have visited the penthouse of Mr. and Mrs. George Woodruff, which crowns the twenty-third floor of an apartment building on Lake Shore Drive overlooking Lake Michigan. Mr. Dudley Crafts Watson, extension lecturer at the Art Institute, often chooses the Woodruff home as the destination of one of his tours, and visitors love to wander about the richly furnished home, so far above street level.

Entering the living room is like going into a lofty-ceilinged palace, very richly furnished, with a huge fireplace centered on one side having a carved stone mantelpiece above which the chimney slopes almost to the ceiling. The hand-tufted rug, especially made for the room, gives the general effect of a lovely blending of old blue, soft rose and gold in its Italian rosette, medallion and scroll motifs. At the two tiers of windows are tooled leather shutters painted red, blue and gold.

The room has an abundance of rich carving and painting, of colorful fabrics as furniture coverings, and of wall hangings. It can be entirely lighted by candles, if the hostess so chooses. Every nook and corner may be illuminated by these flickering lights some of which are gas, some electric and some old-fashioned tallow.

Organ Console

In one corner there appears to be an old Italian carved chest upon another chest. This is the organ console having carved walnut panels with musical instruments as the subject-motif in each. At the opposite end of the room is a stone winding stairway with a wrought-iron balustrade. This leads to a balcony where the organ pipes are concealed behind a walnut carved screen, reaching the full length of the balcony.

If by chance you were to be a guest in the Woodruff home you might be assigned to the guest room leading off this balcony where, on the twenty-fifth floor, from a quaint little bedroom almost among the stars, you look out upon the lake.

If you were to occupy this room in winter, though your address would be in the heart of a big city, the winds would whistle and whirl around your isolated "top" room as they might around a ship at sea or against a lone shack on a wind-swept prairie.

But there are other interesting sections of this 17-room home. A long hallway must be traversed to get from living room to dining room. This hallway or gallery has at each end a wrought iron gate. In one gate the history of eight generations of Mr. Woodruff's family is traced showing in small bronze insets a sailing ship of the Mayflower type, a tomahawk and musket to suggest war against the Indians, a Liberty bell in honor of one ancestor who fought in the Revolution, a covered wagon telling the westward move of a later generation, and finally a banking institution. The double iron gates at the opposite end of the hallway are representative of Mrs. Woodruff's ancestors—emigrating to America and getting established in the new world.

Products of Mrs. Woodruff's sculpturing are placed here and there in the home, and in her studio we find more models in the making. Her big police dog has just finished a "sitting" for a heavy book end, and other unfinished grayish green partly molded forms are awaiting the final touches.

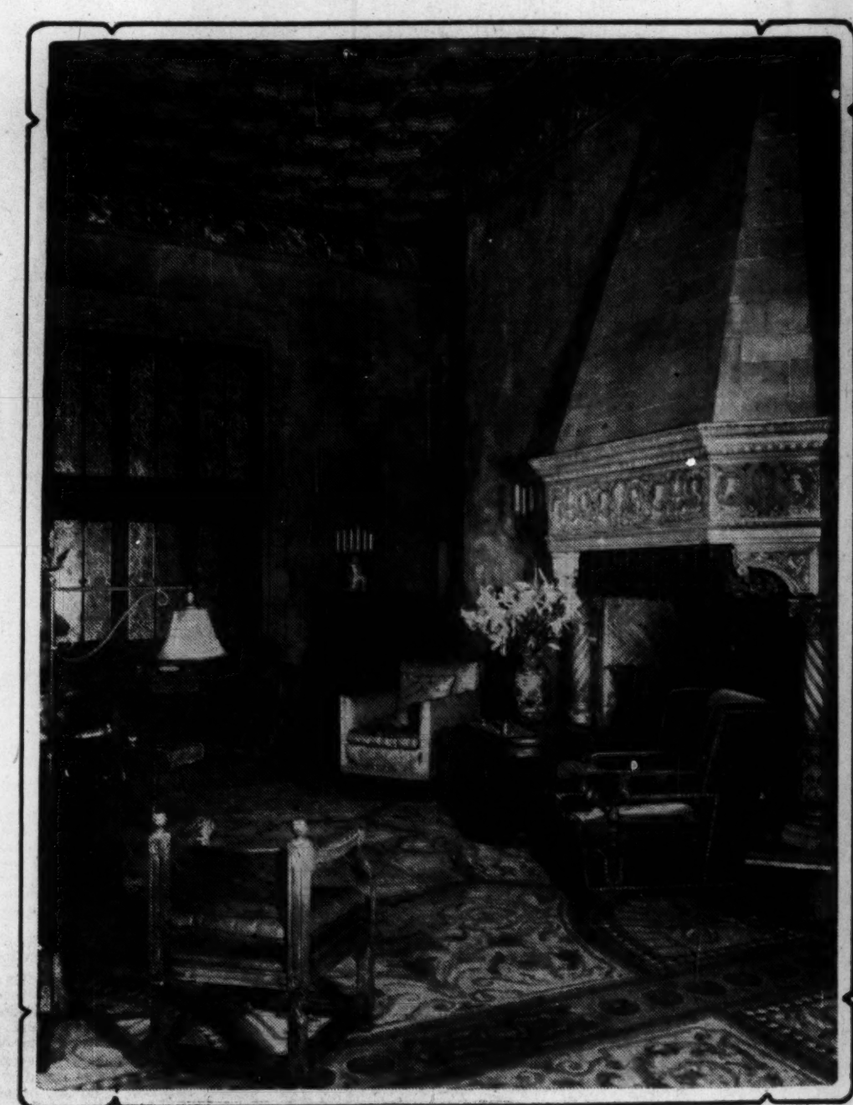
Informal Studio

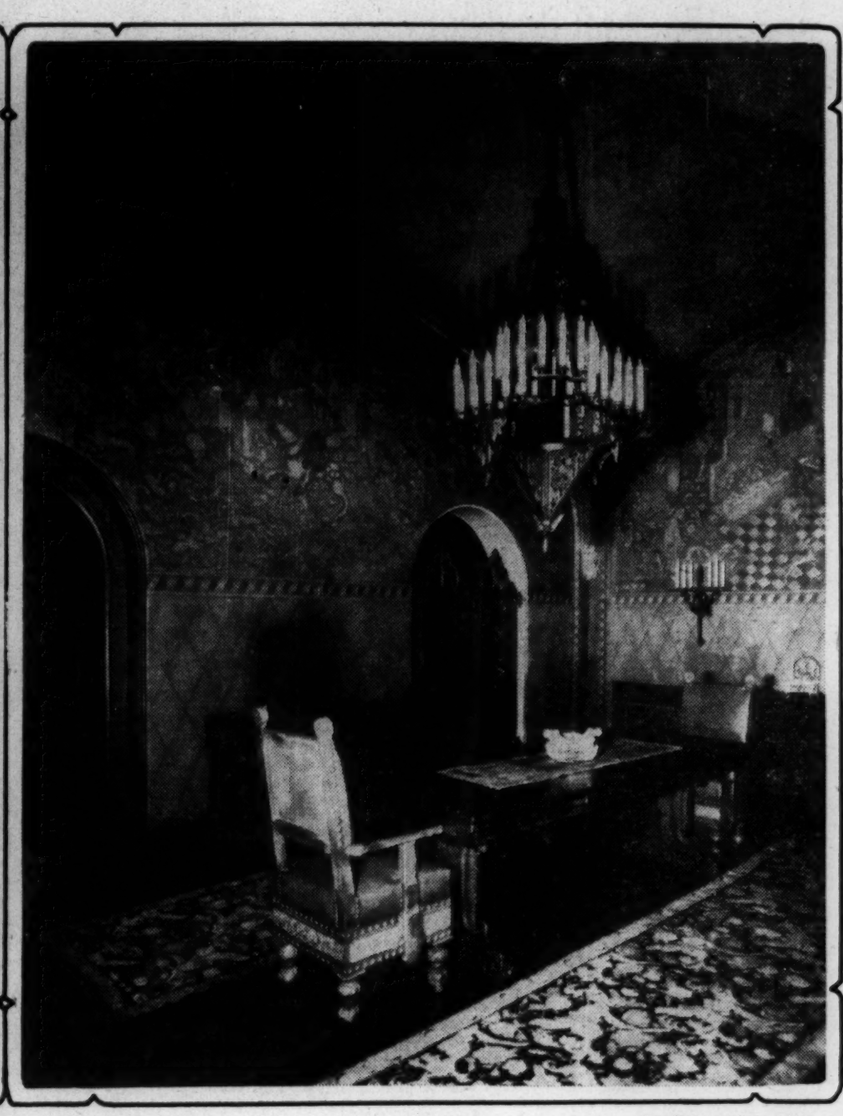
The two-story studio is quite informal, having a red wool basket-weave sofa, a writing desk, and other quaint pieces with considerable Spanish feeling. One door opens to a lovely outdoor terrace, with a portico furnished in Spanish tile and iron pieces. Huge open arches in the northern wall have iron grille screens through which one can see the lake shore stretching far into the distance.

The atmosphere of old Florence is secured in Mrs. Woodruff's bedroom. The walnut bed elevated on a slight platform is upholstered in brocade of rose shade at both head and foot, and has little Italian figures standing on the four corners of the bed. A rose-colored velvet cover on the bed contrasts very well with the gray-green carpeted floor. In the adjoining bathroom tile floor and walls have mingled green and gold. The ceiling of the bathroom has painted figure decorations and the fittings are bronze.

As visitors are taken through many other rooms of the home—the library, the bedrooms, game room and man's den—they become increasingly interested in observing how Mrs. Woodruff, who is so largely responsible for planning the interior, has succeeded in assembling so fine a combination of artistic furnishings.

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Left—The two-story living room of the penthouse where rich textured fabrics and colorful hangings are used with furniture of substantial size to scale properly with the size of the room. Right—Dining room of the penthouse where the walls have encaustic fresco done in colored wax, picturing murals showing the hunt, the feast, the Crusades, and commerce and trading

Touring for the Arts' Sake

A Few Days in London

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

London

WHO can learn much about London in a few days? A little of its art, a little of its antiquity, of the stage, of its architecture, a very little of its geography—and the time has come to pass on to another country. Barring a stroll in near-by Hyde Park the evening of arrival, my introduction to the city came at Adelphi Terrace, where the Monitor offices are situated.

No building stands between the Terrace and the Thames, which once flowed much nearer to its classic arcades and façade. But progress has stamped it for removal and "good times" will probably see it leveled and something like the very modern Shell-Mex building on the adjoining property erected in its place. So the famous project of Robert Adam and his brothers—a block of residences that has housed many famous men—will give way to some wholly unclassic pile of steel and concrete.

A frank confession would reveal that some of the art museums took a heavy share of the 14 days. To have one's office within five minutes walk of the National Gallery and not enter it often for a long or a short time, cannot be expected of anyone who has learned something of its superlative treasures. One two-hour period was memorable—in the company of Mr. Rutter, who writes with such freshness and vigor for the art pages of the Monitor.

The riches of primitive and early Italian paintings absorbed nearly all the attention of the several visits. Some Greco-Egyptian sepulchral portraits in colored wax were suggestions of what the greatest of Greek painters might have produced in those centuries when Greece's greatest sculptors were shaping the matchless forms, fragments of which have survived for our delight. Some of their marble and their bronze have thus endured, but almost nothing seems to be known of their brushwork. Here are six or seven likenesses of men and women, done in colored wax 300 to 500 B. C., of much lively individuality, although somewhat crude and in a medium difficult. Close by, examples of earliest Christian paintings of a thousand years or so later, reveal how far standards had fallen in the interval, here as well as in sculpture.

Then there was the afternoon at the British Museum, to see the Elgin Marbles themselves, not plaster copies of a few or all of them, such as had been seen in America. Knowing how greatly the sculptures that Lord Elgin left at the Parthenon have suffered from weather since these were removed in the early 1800's, it seems hardly possible to regret that these were acquired from the ruins of the Acropolis, where he found them.

The Victoria and Albert Museum is one place that "everybody" goes to. This is a most amazing repository of every aspect of art. Two galleries are filled with architectural work, from single balusters to the four full stories of seventeenth century city house fronts that are almost filled with windows made of minute panes of leaded glass. The series of many rooms filled with English furniture of the past three centuries is well known for its completeness and high quality. A rapid view of it all left one with a sense of gratitude that people of today need not live with some of "elegant" joinery or cabinet-work of the past.

Grinling Gibbons

The astonishingly skillful and elaborate work of Grinling Gibbons is seen here in frames for pictures and mirrors, so delicately executed as to seem almost as fragile as the flowers and foliage which they depict in lime wood. What he may have intended as a most convincing demonstration of his skill was a lace jabot with all the intricacy of a pattern in thread.

Of particular interest to us, since it once stood in one of the apartments of Adelphi Terrace, was the almost complete furnishing of the bedroom of Mrs. David Garrick. This was all designed by Robert Adam, except the bed covering and its draperies. These, we recall, were presented to Mrs. Garrick by admirers of her husband. Imported from India, they were subject, Garrick thought, to excessive duties, resulting in what seems to us an amusing correspondence between him and the customs authorities.

Hardly could objects be imagined as less pleasing to the æsthetic tastes of today than some designed by the Royal Architect of George II, William Kent. He was not content with overloading the bulky frames of tables and cabinets with obese mermaids in acanthus leaf hair, confused with lions' heads and grotesque masks. To be most beautiful, such creations were gilded or coated with silver, giving the impression they were made wholly of fine metal. His peculiar talent was also shown there in the decorations of a royal barge, made for the Prince of Wales, about 1750, when the Thames River was still a fashionable thoroughfare. In this his fancy led to such baroque embellishments as an Ionic capital with a partial face between its volutes. Again his work was met, in the lackadaisical memorial to Shakespeare in Westminster Abbey.

Glimpses Ancient and Modern

Johnson's corner in the historic Cheshire Cheese Inn was vacant for us as we dined there, happy in recalling as we might the rich episodes the very seats and walls had witnessed. . . . If it was not a very late ex-mayor of New York, it was his most precise double, noticeably dressed, who was seen scanning the contents of Burberry's show window on Haymarket. . . . The Royal family seem to distribute their patronage among a great many shopkeepers, judging from the frequency with which the Royal Arms are conspicuously displayed. . . . Street cars—trams—are not often seen, but buses seem to run over all the streets, crisscrossing the great city in all directions. . . . The "Underground" is a delight to the eye and the ear of one who has often used New York's subway. All stations are conspicuously marked, and little diagrams in all the cars let you learn where you are and where you may be going. . . .

Our last evening witnessed an admirable performance of a strong drama, Richard of Bordeaux, its leading parts taken by John Gielgud and Gwen Franggcon-Davies, the minor parts most competently cast and played.



Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Satinwood Writing Table in the Heppelwhite Manner Recently Presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Mr. Louis J. Boury

A Gift to the Metropolitan

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art has very recently strengthened its collection of eighteenth-century satinwood, by the gift of Mr. Louis J. Boury of a particularly sumptuous writing table of the tambour type, made of West Indian satinwood. This desk is in the Heppelwhite manner, although it can not be identified with any design shown in that master's book. It differs from the one which it most closely resembles by the manner in which the tambour lid is constructed, and by its very elaborate and distinguished inlay.

The "reeds" of the tambour, that is, the flexed ridges of this supple closing, are alternately wide and narrow. The wide ones are of satinwood banded with box and holly, the narrow ones of rosewood. The inlay is composed of rosewood, boxwood and ebony, and what Mr. Preston Remington believes to be an unusual cut of French satiné is used for the background of three medallions on which are depicted Diana, Ceres and Venus.

As can be seen by studying the illustration on this page the ornamental motifs are in the idiom of that period, and present urns, fronds, husks, rinceaux and birds' heads. The inlaid woods are sometimes artificially colored and shaded with engraved lines. Owing to the fact that the decorative inlay continues on the back, this piece must have proved a particularly attractive piece to use in a free-standing position, for it may be surveyed from all angles with equal pleasure.

The writing surface retains its original stamped leather and draws forward eight inches. Moreover, the central area is hinged, so that it may be supported at the desired angle. This is a construction explained by Heppelwhite in "The Cabinet-Makers and Upholsterer's Guide." Writing generally of this type of desk, Heppelwhite says "Tambour writing table is a very convenient piece of furniture, answering all the uses of a desk with a much lighter appearance."

A New Type of Carpet

Carpets stretching all the way to the walls yet having no long lines of seams to break the pattern or mar the sweep and spaciousness of the home are possible now in rubber-backed carpets. Large squares and strips of color, or any geometric design can be accomplished by fitting the various pieces together and taping the seam at the back. This type of carpet forms its own selvage when cut and needs no sewing. The two straight edges are pushed tightly together so that the pile meshes and the seam is scarcely visible.

A living-room carpet was seen which combined beige color, orange and brown, the beige dominating at one end, the chocolate at the other, and the two brought together in a pattern which gave elegance and a modern swing to the whole room. Little squares of dark brown were set in to form a border for a beige-colored carpet for a bed room. A sweeping scroll of tangerine was inserted in a tan carpet to complete modern furnishings in a living room. A white sail boat inserted in a blue back ground was designed for a dining room. Many different types of geometric patterns and medallions have been used.

Conference Happenings

Worcester, Mass.

ON FRIDAY and Saturday, Oct. 20 and 21, the New England Conference of the American Association of Museums met at Worcester, Mass. The first session was held at the Worcester Art Museum and was opened by Laurence Vail Coleman, director of the American Association of Museums, who outlined the amazing increase in the number of museums and new museum buildings during the last 15 years. At a later session of the conference Mr. Coleman pointed out the interesting relationship between the increasing use of the automobile and the growing number of historic house museums. He believed it would be ever more necessary in future for museums to go out and interest the public on vacation.

Francis H. Taylor, director of the Worcester Art Museum, next outlined the enlarged educational program which the museum has undertaken with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation and which includes among other activities courses for university credit and an experiment in introducing art into the curricula of secondary schools by supplementing college preparatory courses with mounted exhibitions of visual material.

On Friday evening Prof. Paul J. Sachs, associate director of the Fogg Museum at Harvard, as president of the American Association of Museums gave the principal talk of the conference. He advised American Museum directors and trustees, in their satisfaction over their new buildings not to forget the obligations of scholarship. No museum in the United States has, he pointed out, during the last 30 years, bought so courageously in the field of European art as the National Gallery in London and that in scholarship evidenced by valuable publications American curators cannot rank with European. Professor Sachs suggested that New England museums lead the way in remedying this second weakness by taking on for "internships" of one year students who would have during that time opportunity for study uninterrupted by the details of museum administration.

Members of the association were invited to attend a special meeting of the New England Section (First District) Advertising Federation of America and the New England Advertising Clubs which was held at the Worcester Art Museum Monday, Oct. 23. Four speakers discussed the general topic, Design in Industry.

In illustration of these talks the Worcester Art Museum opened, on Friday, Oct. 20, "Design in Industry," an exhibition traveling under the auspices of the National Alliance of Art and Industry and the College Art Association. The exhibition, which is the nucleus of a larger one to be shown later at Rockefeller Center, has been organized, as Alon Bement states in his introduction to the catalogue "to show well-designed industrial products that will demonstrate the work of American designers."

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S. D. HARRIS, *Auctioneer*

Progress in Education

Children Busy On Contracts

One of These Was Study of Seminole Indians

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

CLOSE to the tropical blue waters of Biscayne Bay in Miami Fla., where sunshine and gay blossoms abound all winter, a group of children are busy at growth-promoting tasks, reflecting their surroundings in creative work, getting as much fun out of composing a song or writing a story as from digging in the sand or making mud pies.

The joyousness at the Cushman School is so evident that few visitors pass through the little blue gates that mark the entrance to the Spanish building without commenting upon the happiness within.

Miss Laura Cushman, who has worked out a program of character education that has attracted considerable attention in the educational field, founded this school for little people in 1924. Believing that the impressions and experiences of the early period in a child's life determine the individual's entire set of values, she has limited the activities of her school to the education of young children in order better to contribute to that particular stage of child growth.

From the nursery department for two and three-year-olds, through kindergarten and the six elementary grades, when they are accepted in junior high schools without examination, the aim is to help these children to develop poise and ability to meet their problems successfully, not only through scholastic achievements but by forming habits of clear and original thinking, right attitudes and a cheerful determination to overcome obstacles.

As with many other "progressive schools" the old striving for academic "marks" has been eliminated entirely by the use of a report card which gives character traits alone. Although no academic grades are given to the child, they are recorded by the teachers and kept on file.

"Our records show that while the pupils have been concerned with trying to secure good grades in industry, initiative, responsibility, etc., without any thought of the old type of 'marks,' their scholastic grades actually have been improved decidedly, and a higher and finer type of academic learning has been taking place," says Miss Cushman.

Contracts for Work

The development of desirable character traits is accomplished largely through the contract plan in which each pupil is given an individual contract of work based on his or her individual need. The child is always working to overcome his own specific difficulties. He knows exactly what step comes next and realizes that he is responsible for its accomplishment. As far as possible self-teaching texts are used, and the teacher plans the contracts so that the child may carry them out through his own efforts, coming to the teacher for aid only when difficulties are encountered.

"This type of study tends to develop freedom of expression, power of self-direction, sense of individual responsibility and power to analyze problems. These are as much a part of our curriculum as the three R's," says the principal.

"Pupils who finish their contracts early are not pushed up into higher grades, causing them to become out of social adjustment with their group. Instead, they are given the extra time to carry out creative projects, to cultivate particular individual talents and in other ways to cover an enriched curriculum."

Creative work of all types is encouraged under the leadership of faculty members who are themselves contributors to the creative arts. The children's work done in this field is of good quality.

In this semi-tropical location the opportunities for field trips are many and of special interest to the many children from the North who attend school here winters. The most interesting ways of utilizing these trips in creative work are worked out.

Study of Seminole Indians

For instance, when studying about the Seminole Indians, a trip to one of the near-by Indian villages was made. The children took notes and made sketches of the colorful Seminole costumes which are made up of innumerable geometric pieces of bright colors, sewed together.

This trip became the basis of an original play which the children wrote. Making the elaborate costumes appeared a problem. But the art teacher solved it successfully. Instead of cutting and sewing the intricate designs in various materials, plain white cotton material was stretched on frames, and from the sketches and notes the children had made, they painted the Seminole designs on the cloth which they then made up in true Seminole styles, to fit themselves. The colorful little group gave quite an authentic picture of Seminole life.

Music Also

Outstanding work is done in music by these children. Music is presented as being such a natural means of expression that even the tiny tots set their original verses to music and sing them with the joy of individual accomplishment. Recently a three part song was composed by the fifth and sixth grades as a class project for which they had entire responsibility. It was sung in open assembly, which the children themselves conduct, by the intermediate chorus, and each one of the children who had a part in composing it had the thrill of the real composer hearing his work performed for the first time in public.

A book of songs written by the Cushman School pupils has been published, also a book of their original poems.

The Florida State College for Women has sent a member of its educational staff to spend several days in the Cushman School studying the various phases of the work, and Miss Cushman has been asked for the last two summers to go to Tallahassee to teach at the college her methods of character education and other original ideas that she has worked out.



Upper Center—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. All Others—Murnor Studio

Children of the Cushman School, Miami, Fla., at Their Varied Activities. Upper Row—Left, Visiting the Children of the Seminoles; Center, Patio of the School; Right, Studying Cocoons and Other Nature Subjects. Lower Row—Left, Painting Their Indian Costumes; Right, As Part of Their Study of the Seminole Indians They Designed and Made Seminole Indian Costumes for Themselves.

Bridging an Educational Gap

The Transition From School to College

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE Board of Education has proposed that more time be given in the higher forms of schools to training children in habits of private study.

Adoption of this proposal would be an approach to a solution of a big problem in the educational world—the bridging of the gulf between the schoolroom and the university. It is a gulf into which many young people fall.

The keynote of the school is supervision; the prime characteristic of the English university is liberty. At school the student is watched over and guarded at every step. The sort of books he shall read, the kind of subjects he shall debate, the games he shall play, are all settled for him by higher powers. The way he should go is straight and narrow, but it is clearly marked out, and fences are set up on either side of it. He is protected on every hand. Does he find the same sort of atmosphere when he goes up to the university? He does not.

Recently I paid a fleeting visit to my university. It was the last afternoon of the boat races, and there was a possibility that my own college would go head of the river for the first time since 1842. All around me as I walked down to the water through the meadows were crowds of flannel-clad undergraduates accompanied by droves of gayly-dressed mothers, sisters, cousins and aunts. It was the atmosphere of a fashionable matinée rather than that usually associated with a university in the minds of those who have never been to one. On the college barge the atmosphere was the same, except that the crowds seemed even bigger and the colors of the dresses even brighter. On the opposite side of the river were unending lines of citizens patiently waiting for the races. Exuberant youths constantly let off toy pistols that differed from real ones only in being harmless and in making more noise. When finally the boat of St. Ambrose's—St. Ambrose's is not the college's real name, but it has been called that before, and may be so again—did fulfill expectation, and led the entire university to the winning-post, there was such a shout as one would hear if all the first nights of the London season were rolled into one. As the St. Ambrose boat paddled back to the college barge, half a dozen young men—some of them fully dressed—plunged into the river to accompany it on its last triumphant journey. A few minutes later servants of the college were laying in the front quadrangle the foundations of a huge bonfire that should graee the evening's festivities.

This, of course, is a scene in a reasonable amount of ease, but quite a number never make the adjustment at all. This is where the school could make a valuable contribution. In the last school year the amount of supervision of the students' activities might be gradually reduced, and conditions established that progressively approximate more and more to university life. If it points toward such a development, the Board of Education's recent circular will have done an essential service to the nation. It is foolish to give a boy complete control of a high-powered motorcar before he has learned to drive.

HAROLD HOBSON.

The Parent

For a Helping Hand

Dowagiac, Mich.

Dear Friends:

I always look forward with great anticipation to receiving the Saturday issue of the Monitor and the Parent Column and I am glad to know so many mothers are interested in child training that will develop rather than retard growth.

When calling on friends recently, a young father began relating, in the presence of his child, how he could not control or reason with the child, who was only three years of age. I asked him, in a friendly manner, if he could not control him at three years, what would happen when he was 15. Of course some people see these traits as a part of their child, or as hereditary, and impossible of correction. Another argument is that you can reason with some children, or you can dispense with physical punishment with some children, but not with others. They do not see that when a parent must resort to physical punishment that they themselves have failed, not the child. The parents have failed in reason, patience, long-suffering and proper instruction. If the parent cannot handle these situations, who is the child to look to?

But right here I should like to go into a little detail lest I be misunderstood. A short time ago when expressing myself at a woman's club on this subject, there was a great deal of misunderstanding and I had a great deal to meet, because I did not go on to say that it is far better to resort to punishment than to let the child rule the parent. The aim is obedience and respect. It is oftentimes necessary to be gentle and kind, but firm. I realize that some people scoff at these ideas of child training, call it book knowledge, the new psychology, etc., but it is all really practical and some day all will come to see it. I mentioned this same matter in a letter to the Parent Column several months ago.

Recently a large number of children went for a camping trip at the lake. They were all dressed in camping clothes except one little boy who was all "dressed up." Upon being asked why he was not taking part in the games he said, "Oh, my mother made me come all dressed up." He knew what he should wear, but mother would not listen. I have found it is better to give children some definite rules on how to dress and then see how they work it out. I did this with our young lady and one day she came down with her best taffeta dress on to go over to play with another little girl. I simply explained to her that a taffeta dress was not appropriate, but should be worn on Sundays and to parties and explained how we can become ridiculous by not choosing proper clothes for certain occasions. She was very much chagrined to think she had made such a poor choice and willingly changed, making the proper selection. I do not believe I ever had to correct her again, but she often asks my judgment on what to wear.

My heart goes out to all children, for if the parent is not able to show them a harmonious way out of their difficulties they will have to go along blindly until they can analyze their problems themselves and see their way out, as most of us parents today have had to do, and later in life it is rather a slow and difficult process.

(Mrs.) W. H. C.

* * *

Playing at Home

Wauwatosa, Wis.

Dear Friends:

I want to tell you about an experiment of mine which has worked out so well. My children like to play outdoors evenings, and I don't think that children should be allowed to play on the street after dark. If I had only my own children to deal with, it would be easy. But several other mothers in the neighborhood do not object to their children being out until 9 p. m. These children would call for mine, and it became a nightly discussion explaining why I wouldn't allow it.

Finally I hit upon a plan which was agreeable to the other children as well as mine. I arranged to have them play in our back yard until a certain hour on school nights, and a little later on Fridays and Saturdays.

In the fall of the year there was the urge to have bonfires. So I made a ring of bricks in a portion of the garden that would not be harmed by the fires and allowed them to experiment with campfires and cooking stunts while I was present.

At a birthday of one of the children we built a tripod of some rods and hung a kettle over the fire. Before the party I baked a mess of beans and later warmed them up in this kettle. Each child was asked to bring a tin pie plate, spoon, etc., and the supper was served in true army style to the joy of everyone. Cookies and pickles were the side dishes, and also apples, which they roasted themselves. Then we gathered around the fire and sang songs and told stories.

At Halloween the bean shooter proved an inspiration. Did you ever hear of target shooting with a bean shooter? By stretching a thin piece of tissue paper over a hoop we found that if the corn was shot out with enough force, it would either go right through or else make indentation enough so as to mark the place it had struck. By the time they had tired of this, we had some pretty good marksmen.

I was so glad to have the children playing at home, that I kept on the alert for all new ideas. The result has been so satisfying that I feel doubly repaid for the effort, and the other mothers have donated bits here and there to show their appreciation for what I was doing. Once they gave popcorn and a long-handled popper to use over the campfire, and another time wieners and rolls for the lunch.

(Mrs.) E. B.

Learning by Association

Our Living Language Series—37

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Exorbitant—outside or beyond the bounds of reason; as, an *exorbitant* price; *exorbitant* demands. (*Ex* plus *orbit*, a path or track; as, the earth's orbit.) Synonyms: *Inordinate, excessive, extravagant.*

Exonerate—to relieve of; as, a charge, obligation or hardship; to clear of something that oppresses; as, to *exonerate* from blame. (Note that the root-word is not *honor;* if it were, the word would be literally "to take honor out of." But there is no such word; of course the negative of *honor* is *dishonor.*) Synonyms: *absolve, free, clear, exculpate.*

Onus (long *o*, accent *on'us*)—the weight of duty, blame, or something onerous or unpleasant. *Onerous* (short *o*, accent *on'erous*)—heavy, unpleasant, burdensome, oppressive. (Probably this word gives us our American colloquialism "ornery.")

Exhilarate (short *i*, accent *hil*)—to cause to be merry or jolly; as, good news *exhilarates* the mind. This word is often used to indicate refreshing; as, a cool breeze *exhilarates.* Webster gives no such meaning; evidently this is a use that has been foisted upon the word. Associate *hilarity, hilarious.* Synonyms: *exhilaration* (noun); *high spirits, joyousness, gayety, merriment, jollity.*

Contrast *accelerate*—to quicken in speed, to cause to move faster. (*ad,* toward, plus *celer,* quick, plus *ate.*) Do not pronounce this word to rime with exhilarate. The same celer is the root word of celerity, quickness.

E plus *duca* plus *ate* gives us the word *educate,* which means literally "to lead out." So many interpret it as being "to cram in." When you develop new ways of "leading out" your thinking, you are gaining education. *Duct*—a tube or canal by which a liquid is conveyed. *Viaduct*—in modern usage, a flume. *Via* means way. *Ductile* (short *i*, accent *duct*)—capable of being drawn or led; thus, as applied to metal, pliable, pliant, malleable; as, gold is extremely *ductile.* Synonyms: *Easily led; tractable; complying; yielding to motives, persuasion or instruction; docile; facile; manageable.*

Associate also *abduct, induction, reduction, conducive, inducement, produce.*

Docile applies to persons or animate things; (short *o*, accent *doc*; *c* like *s*).

Conducive—helpful, contributive, leading toward or tending to promote; as, an attitude *conducive* to the good of the country; his manner was not *conducive* to friendly overtures on my part.

Inducement—a motive or consideration, that induces or leads one to act; as, a reward is an *inducement* to good work. The promise of good pay is no *inducement* if the work is uncongenial.

Facile, short *a*, accent *fac; c* like *s. Facile* means: easy to be done or performed, not difficult; ready. Note facility: ease; as, facility of speech.

Erudition (short *e*, accent *er, u* sounded like oo in foot)—*ex* plus *rud* plus *ition* (*x* is dropped as in educate): to take the rudeness out; thus, to refine, to polish, to free from crudity. Hence *erudition* is the result of finished, thorough instruction; state of being erudite (long *i*, accent *er*), or learned; particularly, learning in literature and the arts as distinguished from the natural sciences.

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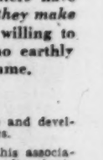
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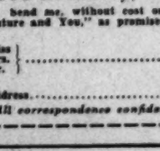


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The Gull-Ringing

THE blue haze of the morning gave a promise of hot sun, and the channel had an oily, tropical smoothness. The gulls which flew overhead flapped heavily in the sluggish air, and the voices of some men on the shore a quarter of a mile away came to us clearly above the purr of our motor. Jackdaws, black as crows but with the assured flight of pigeons, were circling and crying about the ruins of a castle on a small island. Flocks of oystercatchers, flashing black and white, swept by low above the water, flying purposefully out to their feeding-grounds which the tide was now leaving bare. Before us, a double line of gray beach and faded green grass, a whitewashed lighthouse amid its white buildings, a dingy red-brick salt works, now abandoned, was the island which we sought.

A curving spit of high pebble beach stretched out into the sea, separated from the sandy island, except at one point, by a basin of tidal mud; and, as we neared this beach, we could see the gray and white terns squatted in hundreds on the bare pebbles and among the golden flowers of stonecrop and mayweed. They rose in clouds and came out to meet us, beautiful white arrowy creatures with long narrow wings and swallow-tails, circling and shrieking, a great vortex of shrill voices and flashing white wings. There were common terns with their sharp cry: "Kick-kick," and the barcely distinguishable Arctic terns with longer tails and long-drawn creaking "Kreeeaaa." Heavy Sandwich terns with black bills and thick necks and gull-like flight swung in wider, warier circles around us; black-headed gulls screamed anxiously; red-billed oystercatchers flapped about or scuttled along the edge of the water, clamoring. The din was tremendous as the motor-boat's prow grated on the beach.

* * *

The neap-tides of the last days had marked the beach with broad pebbly steps edged with brown seaweed, and very close to the highest tideline the nests began. "Nests" is perhaps the wrong word. Sometimes a few blades of grass had been put to line a hollow between pebbles, sometimes the soft skeleton leaves of living mayweed were crushed into a bed to carry the eggs; but mostly the eggs, by ones and twos and threes, lay unprotected among the pebbles which they greatly resembled. The ground color of the eggs varied from green to brown, and they were irregularly blotched with chocolate. Many nests held eggs alone, others eggs and chicks, others chicks nearly large enough to fly. The tiny chicks lay still among the pebbles and were almost impossible to see; the larger took to their heels and made for the water upon which they launched themselves bravely, small balls of brown fluff paddling vigorously away from the shore. We intercepted as many as we could, bent aluminum rings upon their pink legs and released them, while the parents swooped and screamed close above our heads. The Sandwich terns were fully grown, gray and brown feathered creatures, who lay motionless among the mayweed and the reddish docks, looking like the larger stones. But the sun was hot now and soon the chicks were panting, so we drew away and let the parents return to shade them.

In a few moments the beach was covered with gray and white terns, shuffling onto their nests and folding the black points of their long wings above their white tails. Now we could see the curious distribution of the species, the common terns on the sea side of the spit, the Arctic terns mostly on the island side, the Sandwich terns and blackheaded gulls among the mayweed on the top. Among the larger pebbles of a higher beach, in a hollow lined with mother of pearl, were two larger eggs, pale, with dark hieroglyphs, the nest of an oystercatcher; and, as we went, we passed through a colony of little terns, graceful as swallows and scarcely larger. They passed on swift wings, hovered over the shallow water and plunged, rose again with a tiny fish and swept away. Flocks of brown redshank followed the receding tide across the muddy basin where the purple tufts of statice showed above the water; gray dunlin slipped through the brittle green stalks of glasswort; and a pair of sheldrake, chestnut and black and white, waddled sedately up the pebble ridge from the sea, gave one startled glance at us, and dropped out of sight again.

* * *

Around the lighthouse was a waste of thin sand-grass from which pipits spiraled up and dropped again, chanting their poor monosyllable of song, but farther on the dunes became wilder and a flock of gulls were screaming and plunging at some unruffled black jackdaws. As we approached, hundreds of herring and lesser black-backed gulls, spreading more than a yard across the wings, wheeled yelping above us, stooping at our heads with a musical thrum of vibrating feathers in an attempt to distract our attention from the ground. The herbage was tattered and stained, sheep-nibbled grass and thistles and ragwort heavy with yellow and black caterpillars; and on the banks honeycombed by rabbit-burrows, were the gulls' nests, flimsy circles of reed usually at the mouths of burrows into which, at our approach, large gray gull-chicks scuttled for safety.

* * *

We scattered to the ringing, finding here a pair of chicks huddled together in the long grass, there another a yard deep in a burrow, yonder a third scrambling to safety over the top of a sand dune; and each in turn received his aluminum ring. Some day a minute fraction of these rings will be picked up and will add to our knowledge of migration. Rings of black-backed gulls from this coast have been returned from the Atlantic coast down into Africa; rings of Sandwich terns have been found on the lakes of Central Africa and as far as the Cape; but the path of the smaller terns has not as yet been marked out with certainty. This much seems plain, that the birds from one neighborhood go to the same district for the winter, and that the destruction of a tern colony in England would mean that some part of Africa would look in vain for the return of its terns.

We came by mid-afternoon to the end of the colony of the larger gulls and found ourselves in a vast nettlebed, in which small nests stood reared on platforms. The black-headed gulls were once marsh-nesters; and, although they now nest on the sands with the other species, they still, when they can, build these platforms to raise their eggs above the danger of floods. We were not seeking to ring blackheads, most of which, in any case, were already on the wing; so we turned back. Then we caught sight of the prize of the day, a nightjar, mottled leaf-brown, sitting quiet among the grass, only his big, liquid black eyes showing his alertness.

In the misty northwest black clouds were climbing. Midsummer lightning flickered and thunder boomed and muttered over the leaden water, so we turned back toward the lighthouse, picking our way carefully among the broken crabshells. A fully grown black-headed gull-chick launched himself into the air, coasted a few feet and then fell in a tangle among the weeds. A rabbit scuttled into his hole; and, movfng above the dunes before us, the black funnel of a small ship rounded the end of the island and crept up the shallow channel.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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A Country Boy: From an Oil Painting by Helen MacKenzie, R. O. I.

Early Art of Persia

We can hardly doubt that Persia left to itself would have worked out a different artistic evolution from that which history records. It is one of the paradoxes of Muhammedanism that a religion that originally had so little concern with art should have imposed so great a uniformity of artistic design wherever it spread, so that from Spain to India, Muhammedan building and sculpture speak only slightly varying idioms of a single language. From this time on, therefore, it is only by subtle and devious indications here and there that we can see the native Persian spirit struggling through to self-expression. . . .

Whilst these observations may perhaps serve as some clue to the whole of the later periods of Persian Muhammedan art, it will be well to look a little more closely at the work of those centuries which immediately follow the Muhammedan conquest, before Muhammedanism had produced its full effect. It is indeed in this period before the Mongol invasion, i. e., from the seventh to the thirteenth century, that Persian art produced some of the greatest masterpieces. Of sculpture, alas, there is very little. A few earthenware figures of animals, however, just serve to indicate the extraordinary æsthetic intuition of these people. One marvels at the imaginative grasp which could capture, as it were, the very life of the animal, and yet enclose it in the narrow limits of such a pure plastic harmony.

But for the most part this refined plastic feeling has to find expression in the potter's craft. And here Persia during three centuries was almost unrivalled. For nicety of proportions, for unanalysable delicacy of rhythmic flow, and at the same time more aware of its limiting conditions.

A word must be said about this linear rhythm of the pottery painters, and the same applies to the miniature painters of the time. The Persians, like many Eastern nations, have always held beautiful handwriting in much greater esteem than Western nations have done, and in the Arabic script—it was one of the gifts of Muhammedanism—they possessed an instrument exactly suited to their feeling. It is unrivalled in its variety of forms: now severely architectural and rectangular, and now allowing all the development of long and flexible rhythmic phrases. And this free flowing rhythm could be adapted to pictorial rhythm without break of continuity. So that the artist was almost perforce a calligrapher and a calligrapher already half an artist. It is not surprising, therefore, that the lines with which these painters outlined their human and animal figures express movement with an easy control and economy which is the envy of the Western artist.—ROGER FRY, in an Illustrated Souvenir of the Exhibition of Persian Art, London, 1931.)

A Shepherd's Flute in Roumania

Just then I heard the sound of flute-playing. I was still day-dreaming and the sound of the flute seemed to come from an invisible player, far off and yet near. Its voice was unreal as though it had floated down from the clouds. At one moment the long wailing note prolonged itself into infinity, and then suddenly there would be a rush of quick notes leading up to a long pause. Then the player would start afresh and lead up to the same climax and die down to a whisper again.

After a few moments' search I suddenly discovered a man seated on a hillock playing one of those Roumanian shepherds' flutes called the coval; he was dressed in ragged white baggy trousers and short green coat and wore no hat. For a while he would play a queer wild melody with many little trills, ever increasing in volume and complexity like the song of the nightingale. . . . No sound could remind one more of the queer fascination which Transylvania exerts on the traveller as though in the country we heard the faint echoes of past deeds. . . . If I were to write down coldly the melody—it would seem insignificant to the musician, for its magic came to me over the balmy air in that wood, accompanied by the soft murmur of the brook near by. It is impossible to recapture that sudden emotion, for like the tune itself it flitted away for ever, leaving as it passed only a slight fragrance in the soul. . . .

It is thus that great music may be created. A composer hears in his mind a beautiful melody which is an echo of some folk-tune hallowed by time. The little germ of melody excites him by its beauty and already in his fancy he watches it expand into a Symphony as though by magic power he was constructing in a moment an Aladdin's palace of sound. Then after his completed creation has flashed before his inward eye he starts with the devoted industry of the artist to construct little by little his edifice until in the end it will be an earthly copy of the ideal heard in his fancy.—From "Raggle-Taggle," by WALTER STARKIE. (New York: Dutton.)

THIS sturdy Buckinghamshire lad could teach his London neighbor a great deal about country life. The handling of livestock has few perplexities for him. No doubt he could manage a powerful shire horse in a farm vehicle as easily as he does this dear old Sussex hen. One can imagine a herd of cattle driven anywhere at his bidding. He certainly knows nothing of that timidity which makes some townsfolk keep discreetly on the outside of the fence around a cattle inclosure. He is the proud possessor of a real whip which has been spliced in expert manner. It is possible that his waistcoat was once worn by an elder brother; but what matters that in the country? Is it not the place to wear old clothes, and to go about hatless and collarless?

It was a happy event which brought this young model to Helen MacKenzie. In common with distinguished sitters to distinguished painters, he shared a coveted position on the line at the Royal Academy. The fowl appears a trifle apprehensive of the honor of posing for an Academy picture—yet she is acquiescent. But the cows, and black and white calf, are quite oblivious of the painter, though their movement and the swishing of tails has been recorded with telling effect.

It is seldom that an outdoor portrait, with landscape background, is seen without sky. Preferring to attack the problem of recession without the aid of sky line, Miss MacKenzie relies only on her perception of tone values to suggest distance. Two tiny figures, seen to the left of the lad's head, are suggestive of scale; while the slender footpath which they are treading, and the shadow of a cloud to the right of the picture, show the slope of the hill in the background as it mounts upward and out of the picture.

Here is a glimpse of the delightful, undulating Chiltern Hills, and the lush, green pastureland of Buckinghamshire in the vicinity of Marlow and the Thames Valley.

Helen MacKenzie is the wife of Mr. Herbert Budd, well known as a painter of London scenes and incidents. Both painters have a particular flair for decorative work, and both are prominent members of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters. Miss MacKenzie migrated from Elgin to London and the Royal College of Art, where she gained the diploma of associateship.

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Cherished his sight and touch by temperance,
And since keen sense is love of perfectness
Made perfect violins, the needed paths
For inspiration and high mastery.

—GEORGE ELIOT. Poems.

Les Trésors des Actions de Grâces

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

BIEN avant que les Pèlerins d'Amérique observassent un jour d'actions de grâces, David avait indiqué la valeur des remerciements: "Il est beau de louer l'Eternel." Assurément il est bon de se rappeler souvent combien l'on doit de reconnaissance à Dieu pour Sa bonté; et si le cœur déborde de gratitude, on récolte en abondance "le fruit de l'Esprit"—"l'amour, la joie, la paix," et bien d'autres grâces.

Il est bon d'apprendre à remercier Dieu; et la Science Chrétienne enseigne aux hommes comment ils peuvent être reconnaissants. Montrant la nécessité de la vraie gratitude, elle éveille le désir d'être de plus en plus reconnaissant. Ce désir nous permet de reconnaître les trésors spirituels qui s'associent avec les actions de grâces.

Mrs. Eddy sentait bien l'importance des remerciements, et dans le *Manuel de L'Église Mère*, un des Statuts renferme ce passage qu'il convient de citer (Art. XVII, Sect. 2): "La gratitude et l'amour doivent habiter le cœur chaque jour de toutes les années." En employant ces termes: "La gratitude et l'amour," avec quelle clarté notre Leader indique ce que doivent être les vraies actions de grâces! La gratitude conduit la pensée sur la "montagne sainte" de l'infinitude divine. Le Psalmiste adressait à Dieu cette prière: "Envoie ta lumière et ta vérité: qu'elles me guident; qu'elles me ramènent sur ta montagne sainte, dans ta demeure!"

Dans l'éclat de la prétendue prospérité matérielle, nous acceptons parfois les bénédictions comme des choses allant de soi. Mais il se peut que dans notre pensée, la matérialité ne laisse aucune place à Dieu, au grand Dispensateur; et nous oublions alors que nous dépendons de Lui. Si nous n'avons pas appris à connaître Dieu tel qu'Il est, nous trouvons naturel de nous creuser "des citernes, oui, des citernes crevassées qui ne retiennent pas l'eau." En outre, pour qui ne reconnaît pas la présence constante et l'omnipotence de Dieu, il est facile de croire que ces citernes sont suffisantes et le seront toujours. Or quand la sécheresse paraît régner,—dans les périodes de marasme, de maladie, d'insuccès,—bien des personnes ont constaté avec chagrin que leurs citernes étaient vides. Néanmoins la disette matérielle engage souvent les hommes à se tourner vers Dieu; et lorsqu'ils acquièrent des vues nouvelles concernant Dieu, ils cessent de s'attacher aux choses de la matière.

La Science Chrétienne révèle la manière scientifique ou chrétienne de rendre grâces. Il est fort aisé de dire: "Je suis reconnaissant." Reconnaissant de quoi, et envers qui? Dans toutes les vraies actions de grâces, le point de départ consiste à reconnaître que Dieu est la source de tous les biens. Une Scientiste Chrétienne avait cru jadis qu'être reconnaissant envers Dieu au sujet des choses matérielles, c'était Le remercier. Un jour elle lut ce qui suit à la page 3 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy: "Si nous manquons de gratitude pour la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour, et que nous rendions néanmoins grâces à Dieu pour tous Ses bienfaits, nous manquons de sincérité et encourons le blâme sévère que notre Maître prononce contre les hypocrites." Le désir sincère d'être reconnaissante l'avait amenée à comprendre ce qu'implique la vraie gratitude: il faut remercier Dieu de "la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour," et de leur manifestation dans la vie quotidienne.

Remercier Dieu de tous les biens signifie voir Ses grands dons, les faits spirituels de l'être. Reconnaître "la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour," cela guérit la croyance à un entendement et à un pouvoir en dehors de Dieu. En parlant du témoignage concernant la guérison des malades, Mrs. Eddy dit (*Manuel de l'Église*, Art. VIII, Sect. 24): "Il est plus qu'un simple récit de bienfaits; il escalade le pinacle de la louange et illustre la démonstration du Christ, 'qui guérit toutes tes infirmités' (Psaume 103:3)." Ce "pinacle de la louange" est atteint chaque fois qu'on discerne la perfection spirituelle de l'homme et sa ressemblance avec Dieu. Nous devrions remercier Dieu touchant "la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour," ainsi que la perfection présente de l'homme; nous devrions continuer à rendre grâces jusqu'à ce que tout faux sens de l'être en tant que mortel cède au vrai sens de l'être qui est spirituel. Quels trésors se révèlent à quiconque s'attache avec reconnaissance au fait que l'existence est non pas physique, mais entièrement spirituelle!

On est bien riche si l'on connaît au moins dans une certaine mesure l'immuable bonté de Dieu. Se rendre compte que Dieu est toujours présent, c'est ressentir une paix, un calme que rien ne saurait égaler. La compréhension de l'omnipotence divine allège les fardeaux dont le cœur est accablé. Le courage et la patience prennent un sens nouveau lorsqu'on commence à remercier Dieu parce que le bien seul est réel, véritable. La foi et la confiance deviennent alors les degrés qui permettent d'obtenir des vues nouvelles concernant Dieu; et si la confiance et la foi s'inspirent d'amour envers Dieu et l'homme, il est impossible de se décourager lorsqu'on cherche à résoudre un problème. Quand la lumière des actions de grâces éclaire la conscience, aucun jour ne paraît sombre ou sans intérêt.

Les hommes n'ont parfois qu'une faible notion du bien dont ils auraient lieu d'être reconnaissants; mais lorsqu'ils commencent d'étudier la Science Chrétienne, ils apprennent à discerner le bien qui les entoure et à manifester leur gratitude.

"En Dieu je trouve un don sans prix,
Celui de la reconnaissance!"

Quel précieux trésor que cette reconnaissance! Lorsque la gratitude et l'amour règnent dans notre cœur, nous voyons paraître la perfection de l'homme, sa domination, son immortalité—son unité complète avec Dieu. Telle est la vraie manière de célébrer le jour des Actions de Grâces.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

Thanksgiving's Treasures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONG before the Pilgrim Fathers observed a day of thanksgiving, David set forth the value of thanksgiving, saying, "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord." Surely it is a good thing often to remind oneself to be thankful for the goodness of God. And what an abundance there is of "the fruit of the Spirit," which is "love, joy, peace," and other graces, once the heart overflows with gratitude!

It is a good thing to learn how to thank God, and Christian Science teaches men how to be thankful. It shows the necessity for true gratitude, and awakens the desire to be more and more thankful. And with this desire comes also the recognition of thanksgiving's spiritual treasures.

The importance of thanksgiving was clearly recognized by Mrs. Eddy, and in one of the By-Laws of the Manual of The Mother Church she wrote these pertinent words (Art. XVII, Sect. 2): "Gratitude and love should abide in every heart each day of all the years." How clearly she indicated the qualities included in true thanksgiving in the words "gratitude and love"! Gratitude leads thought toward the "holy hill" of God's infinitude. The Psalmist prayed, "O send out thy light and thy truth: let them lead me; let them bring me unto thy holy hill, and to thy tabernacles."

Sometimes in the sunshine of so-called material prosperity we take our blessings as a matter of course. But material things may crowd out all thought about God, the great Giver, and our dependence upon Him. Until we learn to know God aright, it may seem natural to make for ourselves "cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." Easy enough it is, too, without a recognition of God's ever-presence and omnipotence, to believe that these cisterns are adequate and dependable. During a seeming drought of business inaction, disease, failure, many persons in sorrow and disappointment have found these cisterns to be empty. Material dearth, however, may serve to turn men's thoughts Godward; and the hold on the material is relinquished as men gain new views of God.

Christian Science unfolds the scientific way, the Christian way, to give thanks. It is easy enough to say, "I am thankful." Thankful for what and to whom? Recognition of God as the source of all good is the starting-point of all real thanksgiving. A student of Christian Science once believed that gratitude to God for the blessings of material comforts was equivalent to returning thanks. One day she read in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, these words (p. 3): "If we are ungrateful for Life, Truth, and Love, and yet return thanks to God for all blessings, we are insincere and incur the sharp censure our Master pronounces on hypocrites." Her sincere desire to be thankful had brought the understanding of what true gratitude involves—thanking God "for Life, Truth, and Love," and for their manifestation in daily experience.

Thanking God for all good means seeing His great gifts, the spiritual facts of being. Recognizing "Life, Truth, and Love" heals one of believing in a mind and power apart from God. Referring to testimony regarding the healing of the sick, Mrs. Eddy says (Church Manual, Art. VIII, Sect. 24), "More than a mere rehearsal of blessings, it scales the pinnacle of praise and illustrates the demonstration of Christ, 'who healeth all thy diseases' (Psalm 103:3)." This "pinnacle of praise" is reached whenever one discerns man's spiritual perfection and Godlikeness. One should thank God for "Life, Truth, and Love," and for man's present perfection, and continue in this thanksgiving until any mistaken sense of being as mortal yields to the true sense of being which is spiritual. What treasures unfold as one gratefully contemplates existence as not physical, but wholly spiritual!

How rich are those persons who know something of the enduring goodness of God! What can equal the peace, the calm, which comes with the conscious recognition of God as ever present! The understanding of God's omnipotence really lifts the burden from a troubled heart. Courage and endurance take on new meaning when one begins to be thankful to God because only the good is real and true. Faith and trust become steps whereby new views of God are gained; and when trust and faith are animated by love for God and man it is impossible to lose heart in the working out of any problem. No day seems dark or stale when the sunshine of thanksgiving shines within one's consciousness.

How much of good one has for which to be grateful is sometimes little realized until one begins the study of Christian Science and learns how to recognize the unseen good which is all around, and how to be thankful for it.

"In God I find a precious gift . . .
The gift of gratitude."

What a precious treasure it is, this "gift of gratitude"! When gratitude and love abide in one's heart the treasures of man's perfection, dominion, immortality—his complete unity with God—appear. And this is the true Thanksgiving observance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

What Was the Word?

What was the word that sang
through my thoughts today
As I stood quite silent by the river's edge,
Watching the sun strike gold on a sharpened ledge
Of rock, and hearing ripples echo away?
What was the word that in its little space
Of syllables, with such precision caught
The moment's beauty? Exquisitely taut
And clear, it formed itself in that still place.
I can almost speak it, almost hear anew
Its brief, sweet music summing up an hour,—
But I cannot quite hold it nor set it down. Like a flower
It seems to belong, to be fairest, where it grew.
It may be no word at all, but the blended sound
Of wind in trees and water over the ground.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

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This is a quiet, beautiful event,
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Not with stern drumbeats in one rhythm bound,
On some incredible brave march proceeding,
Not in a dance, carefree, with scarves enwound,
Could they seem closer, happier, more unheeding,
Than in the spell of this one poem's sound,
Spoken by their four voices gravely reading.

—WINIFRED WELLES, in "Blossoming Antlers." (New York: Viking.)

Financial: Market Quotations

Support Lacking And Stocks Drift To Lower Ground

Trading Almost Comes to Standstill—Sales 400,000 Shares

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The stock market, along with grains and most other commodities, shifted about indifferently today, and prices generally pointed downward. Trading was extremely dull.

Another increase in the gold price of 6 cents an ounce to $31.82 failed as a stimulant. The close was easy.

Transfers approximated only 400,000 shares.

The announced failure of the Government and the steel corporations to get together on a price for rails tended to cool speculative ardor, and the small increase in the gold rate was disappointing to some who had expected a more substantial raise. The London gold price was lowered to an approximate $30.44 from yesterday's $31.10. The dollar, however, rallied in early foreign exchange dealings. Wheat dropped more than 2 cents a bushels at one time, but recovered somewhat on further reports of Government purchases. Bonds were mixed.

Shares were virtually at a standstill during the brief session and the ticker tape was silent for minutes at a time. While there was virtually no short selling, there were few buyers in evidence. There were no transactions recorded in many issues, as bids and offers were far apart.

National Distillers and Allied Chemical dropped about 2 points each, Homestake Mining was off 7, and other leaders, down fractions to around a point, included United States Steel, American Telephone, American Can, Chrysler, General Motors, Johns-Manville, American Smelting, United States Smelting, Santa Fe, du Pont, Bethlehem Steel, Western Union and Consolidated Gas.

Steel Situation

While followers of the steel stocks were a bit depressed by the Government's rejection of bids of $37.75 a ton for 844,525 tons of rails, it was the opinion in some quarters that Coördinator Eastman's note to the companies left the way open for a compromise. Steel officials here declined to comment at this time on the situation or indicate whether they would consider the Eastman proposal to go ahead on a $35-per-ton basis with adjustments, either up or down, to be made later.

In circles close to the steel business it was pointed out that the corporations may find it virtually impossible to further reduce prices owing to the fact that their costs, under the NRA code, have been increased substantially while demand has recently been declining steadily. President Eugene G. Grace of Bethlehem, it was recalled, in commenting on the company's third quarter statement, said that, under the code, costs of the corporation's operations had been advanced $1,000,000 monthly from a previous estimate of $700,000.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Traders looking forward to renewal of the up trend later on can be expected to start accumulating stocks during periods of irregularity and selling, with the metals, oils and motors, the likely favorites.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We still maintain that the one essential of balance and complete recovery is the establishment of a capital market for the production of durable goods, and the chief requisite for that is confidence, and the assurance of profit. As yet, this essential is lacking. Never before has there been attempted any similar combination of such activities as are now being undertaken, so it behooves us to temper any judgment as to results. As might be said now, this depression period is not following precedents, but is making precedents. The immediate future of the market depends upon the success or failure of this unprecedented program.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The general tone of reports of corporations for the third quarter bears out the expectation that business would show improvement over last year for the corresponding period. When conditions at present are compared with those of last spring, it must be conceded that industry has taken a notable step forward in the six months' period.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston—We confess inability to foresee any immediate positive stimulus to sharply higher prices. The low levels of the last two days, on the other hand, seem not in immediate danger.

Clark, Childs & Keech, New York—The fact that offerings are so light, following a substantial advance, is a favorable indication. It suggests that prices would move forward easily in the event of some development of a nature to stimulate buying.

G. M. P. Murphy & Co., New York—Even if the market can better the highs of mid-week, there is likely to be so much stock on offer between 95 and 100 for the industrial average that renewal of a widespread public urge to change their money into tangibles would be necessary if it is to be taken.

Josephthal & Co., New York: It would seem as if considerable outside assistance would be needed to carry the market through the difficult area right ahead.

Soucy, Swartswelter & Co., New York: We would continue a conservative trading policy pending some indication from the action of the market itself.

Livingston & Co., New York—We still believe the chances favor higher prices for stocks, and we advise the maintenance of a very conservative position in them.

Southern California Edison

Southern California Edison Company reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net of $11,619,455 after charges, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.39 a share (par $25) on 3,224,528 average common shares of $25 par outstanding during the period, compared with $14,150,384, or $2.14 a share on 3,246,404 average common shares, for the 12 months to Sept. 30, 1932.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 reports net after charges of $1,054,565, or 54 cents a share on 1,930,065 no-par shares, compared with net in year to June 30, 1933, of $1,000,668, or 52 cents a share, and net for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932, of $1,163,808, or 60 cents a share.

Associated Gas Output Up

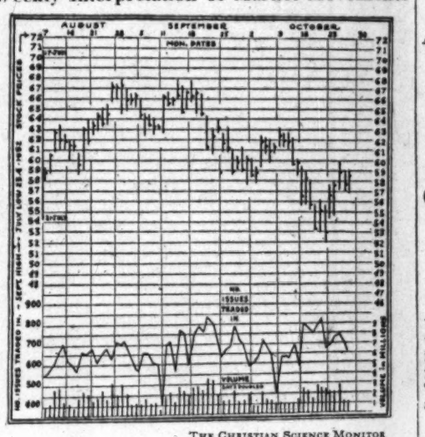
NEW YORK, Oct. 28 — For the week ended Oct. 21 Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 52,523,369 kilowatt hours, an increase of 3.1 per cent over the same week last year. Gas output for the week was 221,994,500 cubic feet, or three-tenths of 1 per cent below the corresponding week last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 27
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	500	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
21⅝	8	.1	Adams Millis	100	17	17	17	17¼
113¾	85½	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7	7	7	7
112	47½	3¾t	Air Reduction	400	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	102¾
33	11¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	900	27½	26½	26⅝	27½
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7⅛	7	7	7
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
21	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
145½	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	300	133¾	131½	131½	134
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	200	16	15½	15½	16¼
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	22	21⅝	21⅝	..
38	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	22½	22½	22½	23⅛
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	9⅝	9⅛	9½	10
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	29	2	29	28½
106	60	.7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	97	96	96	97
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	700	91½	90¼	91	91⅜
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	21⅜	21¼	21¼	22⅛
14	1⅝	..	Am Chain	100	5½	5⅛	5⅛	..
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	14	14	14	..
97⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	52½	50⅝	51	51¾
9⅜	3½	..	Am & For Pow	2100	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9¼
3⅞	61⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	14	14	14	14½
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	15⅜	15	15¼	15¼
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	8	8	8	8½
17½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	1300	8½	7½	7½	8¼
15½	4¼	..	Am International	300	8½	8¼	8½	8⅝
31⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	600	25	24¼	24½	24
23¾	3⅛	..	Am Metal	200	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18¾
19¾	4	..	Am Power & Lt	700	8¼	7¾	7¾	8¼
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
19½	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	1600	13	12⅝	12¾	13
31⅞	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	16	15⅜	15½	16⅛
53½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6200	43½	41⅞	41⅞	43½
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
85	37½	2	Am Steel F pf	20	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
42⅞	30	2½t	Am Stores	200	36	35½	35⅝	36
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	54	54	54	54
134¾	86⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	1200	116	115½	115½	116¼
25	3⅜	..	Am Tpye Fndrs	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
37⅜	7	..	Am Tpye F pf	250	10½	9½	10½	10¼
43¾	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	300	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅜
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	400	53⅛	52	52	53
4½	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14¾	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	70	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
22⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	3200	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	43	*43	43	43
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	100	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
43	2	..	Armour Ill pf	600	43¼	41	43	42½
80⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	600	49½	49	49	50⅜
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	100	31½	31½	31½	31⅛
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	29⅛	28⅞	28⅝	29⅛
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	500	30¾	30½	30¾	30⅝
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	200	37⅞	36⅞	36⅝	37⅛
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	800	7⅞	7½	7½	8
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	10½	10⅜	10½	10¾
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	500	22⅞	22½	22½	23¼
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	24	24	24	24½
92½	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	100	92½	92½	92½	..
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	9¼	9	9	..
15	13¼	1½	Bene Ind Loan	400	14¼	13⅞	13⅝	14¼
31¼	6⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	400	13	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
33½	9	1	Best & Co	100	22	22	22	..
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	28¾	28	28½	29½
24½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	50	22¾	22	22⅞	21¾
50	24	..	Blumenthal pf	90	50	48	50	..
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	300	44½	44	44½	44¾
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	600	22½	22	22¼	23⅜
21⅝	8½	..	Borg Warner	200	15¼	15	15	15¼
14⅝	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	600	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	75	75	75	..
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6½	6½	6½	6
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	26½	26½	26½	26⅞
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	200	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	6	6	6	6¼
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1500	13⅜	13	13¼	13
43¼	8½	..	Byers	100	22¼	22¼	22½	22¾
			—C—					
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	5⅛	5	5	5
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1000	26¾	26	26	26¾
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1900	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
35½	14	1t	Cannon Mills	100	26½	26½	26½	27½
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	5500	67	65½	66½	67⅜
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1100	19⅞	19¾	19¾	20½
58¾	7½	..	Celanese Corp	15800	44¾	43½	43¾	45⅛
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	8900	34½	33⅞	34¼	35
52½	14¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	34	34	34	34
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1500	40½	40¼	40½	40½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
25¾	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	18	18	18	..
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl &P	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	28500	42	40⅝	40⅞	41⅞
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	15	15	15	15½
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	..
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores v.t.c.	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
12	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	700	13½	13½	13½	13½
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	100	17	17	17	18
12	5¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
8⅞	5¼	..	Colo Fuel &Ir	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	2400	13	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vct	200	22	21	22	..
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	100	52½	52½	52½	53⅞
11¾	4	..	Comm Credit	200	15	14⅞	14½	15⅛
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	34⅞	34	34¼	34⅜
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	19800	32⅞	32⅛	32½	33¼
..	..	..	Comwlth & So	4500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6⅛	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
1⅜	⅝	..	Consol Film I pf	200	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9½
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Gas	4200	41⅝	41	41⅜	41½
64⅛	39½	3	Consol Gas pf	100	84	84	84	85
99	82¾	5	Consol Laundries	300	2½	2½	2½	..
15⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	5100	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4½	⅜	..	Container B	800	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	1100	65¼	64½	64½	64⅞
4	1	..	Cont Motors	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	7500	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17⅜
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1400	79¼	77¾	77¾	78¼
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
39½	22	2t	Cream of Wheat	100	26	26	26	27¾
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	500	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	500	33½	32	32	33¼
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	16	16	16	..
4⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	70	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	39½	39½	39½	40½
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞
			—D—					
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	5000	30¼	29⅝	30	31
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	900	50	50	50	50¼
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	1200	23	22¼	22⅝	23
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	6	6	6	..
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	25½	25⅜	25½	25½
39½	12	1.80t	Some Mines	7200	37	36¼	36¼	37
26⅜	10½	1.20t	Dominion Stores	100	20	20	20	20⅜
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas Aa	300	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13½
85⅜	33⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	3100	78¼	76¼	76¼	78⅛
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	100	74	74	74	74½
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	1700	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
22	4	..	Eitingon S pf	400	20¼	20	20	20
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	15	14½	14½	15
88½	78	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	80	79¾	80	75
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
8¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
7⅜	1⅛	..	Houston Oil new	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	400	11	11	11	..
51½	24½	5	Hud & Man pf	100	23	23	23	..
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	300	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
7¾	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
			—I—					
50⅜	8½	..	Ill Central	800	25¾	25	25	25¾
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	300	72¼	70	70½	72¼
78	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	52¼	52	52¼	53
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
11⅜	4½	..	Interboro Rap T	200	9	9	9	9¼
12	2½	..	Interlake Iron	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	6½	..	Int Cement	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
46	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	800	38¼	37	37⅞	38
6⅞	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	100	3½	3½	3½	..
22⅜	6¾	..	Int Nickel	7500	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19⅜
108⅞	72	7	Int Nickel pf	100	107	107	107	..
5¾	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	200	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	..
4	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
21¾	8½	..	Int Tel & Tel	6800	12¾	12½	12½	12⅞
			—J—					
60⅜	12¼	..	Johns Manville	200	48¾	48¼	48½	49½

Sensitive Market Average Daily Range 20 Active Stocks

Weekly Interpretation of Market Movements



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By HUMPHREY B. NEILL, President, Neill-Tyson, Inc., New York

From a technical study, it was interesting to note that the selling climax which was noted a week ago was actually a suggestion of the important news to come. The upward reaction was swift and amounted to just over 15 per cent—a worth-while recovery.

If previous similar technical patterns are to be followed, a setback would not be surprising. Usually these secondary reactions retrace more than 50 per cent of the rise; therefore, it would be well to have in mind possible support in the 54-56 area.

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 27
8¼	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	100	4	4	4	4⅛
38½	13¾	.80	Timken Roller	500	26½	25⅝	25⅞	26⅝
4⅝	2⅜	..	Transamerica	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
17⅛	2⅛	..	Transue & Wil	100	9	9	9	9⅜
8⅜	2⅜	..	Tri Continental	300	5	4⅞	5	5
75	41	6	Tri Cont pf	100	53	53	53	..
38⅞	20⅛	2.50	Trico Products	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
			—U—					
6¼	⅜	..	Ulen & Co	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
60	5½	..	Union Bag & P	500	44¼	43¼	43¼	44
51⅞	10⅜	1	Union Carbide	1200	40⅞	39½	40	40¾
23⅜	8½	1	Union Oil Calif	300	19½	19	19½	19½
75⅛	56	4	Union Pacific pf	200	68	68	68	68
46⅛	16⅛	..	United Air & T	3500	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	229½
68	51½	3	United A&T pf	300	65½	65	65	65
27⅜	13½	2	United Biscuit	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅞
14½	4⅞	.40	United Corp	1900	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
40⅞	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	400	28	27⅜	27⅝	28¼
68	23½	2	United Fruit	400	59¾	59	59	59½
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	200	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
2½	⅜	..	US Express	200	¾	¾	¾	..
29⅜	7	..	US Freight	400	20¾	20½	20½	21½
53⅛	18	1	US Gypsum	300	48¼	45	45	45¾
94	13½	..	US Indus Alco	3000	65¾	64½	65½	65¼
37¾	4¼	..	US Leather A	500	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	16
22⅛	6⅛	⅛	US Pipe & Fdry	600	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
25	2⅞	..	US Rubber	10	15⅜	15¼	15½	16
43⅞	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	200	25	24½	24½	26
105⅝	13½	1t	US Smelt R & M	4500	85¾	83½	83¾	84¼
67½	32⅜	..	US Steel	7800	41¼	39¼	39¼	40⅝
105½	53	2	US Steel pf	200	82½	82	82½	82
			—V—					
3¼	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
36¼	7⅝	..	Vanadium	400	18½	17¾	17¾	18⅛
7⅝	⅝	..	Va-Caro Chem	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
			—W—					
7½	1½	..	Wabash RR	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
8⅝	⅝	..	Walworth	400	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	..
8⅝	⅝	..	Ward Baking B	400	2½	2½	2½	2¼
9⅛	1	..	Warner Bros A	800	7	6⅜	6¾	6½
4⅛	⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	200	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
22⅜	2½	..	Warfren Bros	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
39⅜	7½	..	Warren cv pf	20	13	12¾	13	..
2⅛	1⅛	..	Wells Fargo Exp	120	1½	1	1	..
37½	7	.50	Wesson Oil	300	21⅞	21⅛	21¼	21⅝
63	40	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	54	54	54	..
103⅝	92	7	W Penn pw 7%	140	100⅜	99¼	100	..
11¾	2½	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
4¼	⅞	..	Westn Dairy P B	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	100	9	9	9	9
9½	1	..	Westn Pacific	200	3½	3	3	..
77¼	17¼	..	Westn Union	100	49	49	49	50
35⅝	11¾	1	Westing Air Br	1000	25⅝	25	25	25½
58¾	19⅝	..	Westing Elec	1000	35¼	34	34	35
29	25½	2	White Rock pf	100	24	24	24	24
10½	1⅛	..	White Sew M pf	800	5½	4½	5⅛	6
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	400	5¼	5	5	5⅛
72½	19	..	Wilson & C pf	200	40¼	40¼	40¼	43
50½	25½	2.40	Woolworth	200	38¼	38	38¼	37½
39⅞	8	..	Worthgton Pump	100	20	20	20	20¾
53¼	34½	4	Wrigley	300	53½	53	53½	53¼
			—Y—					
7¾	2½	..	Yellow Truck	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
37⅝	7½	..	Youngstown	500	17⅝	17	17	17½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend, §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year, accumulations. g $1.62½ paid on accumulations. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations.

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 27
227½	2½	..	McLellan Sto pf	20	8	8	8	8¼
46⅜	13½	1	Mack Trucks	400	27	26¼	26¼	26½
65¾	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	200	48¼	47½	47½	46⅜
26⅜	3	..	Mallinson pf	20	10	10	10	10
11½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	300	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
18⅜	4½	..	Marshall Field	100	13½	13½	13½	14
43¾	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	300	39	38	38	39⅝
15¼	3½	..	Maytag pf ww	100	12	12	12	12
58	15	..	Maytag 1pf	20	54	54	54	53½
21	7	1	Meste Mach	100	16	16	16	16½
9¾	1⅝	..	Miami Cop	200	5	4⅞	5	4¾
18	2¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	12⅜
17½	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	1000	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8¾
10¼	1½	..	Mo Pacific	200	4	4	4	4¼
15¼	1⅜	..	Mo Pacific pf	200	5⅜	5	5⅛	5
74½	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	65½	65½	65½	65
28⅞	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	2500	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19⅜
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	300	1	1	1	1
6¾	¼	..	Mntc Met Gauge	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
11⅞	1½	..	Motor Wheel	100	7½	7½	7½	..
11¾	1⅝	..	Murray Body	600	4¾	4⅝	4⅝

Financial: News and Comment

Says Renewal Of Confidence Need Of the Moment

Review Notes Business Activity Lower—Upturn in Retail Sales

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—President Roosevelt's latest moves to raise commodity prices have given business the long-awaited motivation needed to accelerate the forward movement, which reached its peak in August, in the opinion of those who manufacture or sell merchandise, even though their view may not be shared so generally by the banking and money-lending fraternity. This statement is made by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., in its current business review of the week.

"The most urgent need of the moment apparently is for the restoration of confidence, which was weakened by the inability of the encouraging gains attained in a few months to reach the too sanguine objectives which had been outlined," says the review.

Retail distribution showed the most vigorous upturn of general business during the week, finds the survey. The sudden arrival of wintry weather, with snow and blizzards in some states, brought heavy buying of wearing apparel for men and women, shoes, rubbers and automobile accessories. In many divisions, the biggest sales-total thus far this fall were recorded, "which will prove helpful in taking up some of the droop which obtained during the first half of the month," adds the analysis.

Office Equipment Active

"In some of the agricultural districts, however, the good gains of last week were not maintained, because of the devastating influence of the spread of the farmers' strike," declares the review.

Wholesale orders have fallen below the total for the corresponding week last year. In the majority of cases, the general hesitancy is said to be caused by the inability of those who stocked up in anticipation of a rise in prices to dispose of their holdings. However, it is reported that in some of the leading markets, holiday merchandise is being ordered in the largest volume in the last four years, reflecting the generally improved outlook for Christmas business.

The survey finds that the upturn in the orders for office appliances and equipment, which started last May, has been gaining momentum each month so that current shipments in some division are now nearly double those for the same period last year.

"One interesting trend in the current demand is that attention is centered on new machines, whereas last year it was the second-hand types which were being bought almost exclusively," says the review. "The enlarged movement of tabulating machines, typewriters, cash registers, and time-clocks may be attributed partly to the shorter work week resulting from operations under the various codes, bringing the necessity for greater speed to maintain the same volume of business, in spite of the curtailed business period."

Industrial Rate Slower

Industrial operations are reported to be continuing at a diminished rate until labor disturbances will have been cleared up. The agency notes that the automobile industry has been handicapped perceptibly by the strike situation, adding that "the possibility of a shortage of automobiles before the end of the year looms with more certainty, particularly because of the delays which are being encountered in the completion of the new cars."

The slowing-down of shoe production, particularly in the eastern part of the country, is partly attributed to the decline in hide prices and the general softening of the leather market. Anticipation of an early resumption of full schedules in most shoe factories is fostered by orders now arriving. The present lull in wool buying is expected to be short-lived.

The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, dropped again this week 1.5 points and now registers 60.7 per cent of the 1928-1930 average. While carloadings and bank clearings showed fairly good gains over the preceding week, and the electric output and food index were slightly higher, these were nullified by the sharp dip in the rate of steel mill activity.

American Carriers Are Losing Traffic To Canadian Roads

American railroads, especially in New England and New York State, are losing many thousands of dollars of passenger revenue to Canada.

Such is the report to the Boston Port Authority from Europe where George P. Tilton, secretary, is making a ten months business tour on behalf of the Port of Boston.

Mr. Tilton writes tourist agencies in Europe informed him that the Interstate Commerce Commission has a ruling which prohibits United States railroads from paying commissions to European agents who sell tickets on American roads. This has resulted in a general practice of routing all possible traffic by Canadian roads, which do pay a commission.

An example of how business was lost recently occurred during the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. Thousands of people traveled across Canada to reach Chicago, simply because the European agents for their own business reasons stressed that route. Had the I. C. C. permitted commissions, many of these passengers might have taken the logical shorter distance via Boston or New York.

Hitlerites Called Good Financiers

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Oct. 28

THE claim that National Socialists are better financiers than others was made by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, at a general meeting of the shareholders Friday.

"At the present time," he said, "when the whole world is raising the cry that Germany is drifting to inflation, statistical figures show that in the United States, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, and other countries the paper circulation is considerably higher than at the end of 1929, whereas in Germany and Italy the reverse is true, which seems to show a Nazi or Fascist régime is able to handle currency policies less inflationarily than a democratic rule."

London Regards Dollar Exchange Rise as Normal

Sees It as Temporary—Dismisses Idea of Equalization Fund Activity

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 28—The rise in dollar exchange, disconcerting as it has proved to some speculators here who thought a movement in the reverse direction likely to be immediate, is regarded in informed London circles as entirely normal despite the enhanced prices fixed for Reconstruction Finance Corporation's purchases of American produced gold. This is because dollar purchases in London and Paris to cover short selling in those markets during the last three months, together with the usual autumn demand for American exchange on commercial account, is held to be temporarily offsetting the downward dollar movement ultimately anticipated from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's policy.

Mr. Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons so long ago as May referred to the well known fact that for reasons mostly connected with trading transactions the pound is normally "strong in spring and weak in autumn." Thus, there is a tendency for dollar exchange to rise at this season. This position, however, depending as it does upon foreign demand for dollars to pay for American exports, is regarded as purely temporary.

Forward dollar sales here reflected this yesterday in the six cents discount on three months' transactions, despite the fact that renewed doubts regarding the French budget have caused abnormal selling of francs.

In these circumstances there is not held to be any substantial foundation for the suggestion which has been made that the British Exchange Equalization Fund might have been operating to affect the dollar position, especially as anything of the kind would be contrary to the declared intentions of the British Government, since this fund is merely to iron out sudden fluctuations in sterling.

Bank of France Gold Reserve Lower

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—The great gold reserve of the Bank of France was decreased 214,000,000 francs, (approximately $12,626,000), it was revealed in figures released today.

For the seventh consecutive week the bank has lost gold. The figures appeared to confirm the warning of former Premier Edouard Daladier to Parliament last Friday that 200,000,000 francs have been withdrawn in a single day, indicating that the franc was shaky.

The gold reserve still is 81,786,000,000 francs ($4,825,374,000, approximately), making a 101-per cent backing for bank notes.

Trade Activity In India Shows Some Good Gains

Rise in Imports of Oils, Inflammable Petroleum and Raw Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—Fall is the period of the year when India, as a great agricultural country, realizes the money made by the sale of its spring crops, and gives signs of how it is going to spend it in the next business season. The all-India trade returns for August, which have just been issued, confirm the note of restrained optimism struck by Lord Willingdon, the British Viceroy, in a recent speech to the Legislature.

There were, in comparison with August, 1932, considerable decreases in certain imports, particularly in those of food and drink and of some manufactured articles, but under headings which affect the prosperity or otherwise of the land, conditions reflect the improving tendency.

Imports of lubricating oils amounting to 2,000,000 gallons, showed an increase of 678,000 gallons in quantity. Imports of inflammable petroleum, including petrol, benzine and benzol, advanced from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 200,000 in value.

An important category of imports is textiles. Here raw cotton (chiefly imported from Kenya Colony, Africa, and the United States) recorded an increase of 2700 tons in quantity and Rs. 2,100,000 in value. Under manufactured articles the imports of cotton goods decreased by Rs. 13,900,000. These figures seem to show a decrease in the consumption of imported cotton piece goods in favor of an increase of home manufactures. In this respect, they indicate a definite increase of internal prosperity.

Measured by statistics of merchandise and treasure, the total visible figures of trade during the five months ended August, 1933, that is, the first five months of the Indian financial year, was Rs. 366,200,000 in favor of India compared with Rs. 120,500,000 in the corresponding period of 1932.

Sweden Planning To Issue an Internal 3½ P.C. Kronor Loan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The national debt office of Sweden is planning to issue an internal 3½ per cent perpetual Swedish kronor loan, dated Nov. 1, 1933, and with this in view is offering holders of $30,000,000 par value of Kingdom of Sweden 30-year 5½ per cent gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1954, an exchange of their dollar bonds at the rate of 2300 kronor principal amount of kronor bonds for each $500 principal amount of dollar bonds.

The issue was originally brought out in 1924 by a banking group comprising the National City Company; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Guaranty Company of New York; the First National Bank of New York and associates at a price of 99½.

The exchange offer reflects a desire on the part of the Swedish Government to take advantage of the money market to reduce its charges by converting its dollar obligations into kronor bonds at a lower rate of interest. The contemplated move is similar to that recently made successfully by Great Britain in converting its dollar debt into internal obligations at a lower rate of interest.

Hills in West Swarm With Gold Prospectors

DENVER, Oct. 28 (AP)—Gold miners in the Rocky Mountain area shipped $416,388 worth of newly-mined gold to the Denver Mint in the last two days, taking advantage of the Government's new gold purchasing plan. Mark A. Skinner, mint superintendent, said large shipments were coming in today.

"Undoubtedly the Government's plan has stirred up an immense amount of mining activity in this region.

"Reports I have received indicate the hills are swarming with miners."

Treasury's New Strong Box Not A Fortress, but Thieves, Beware!

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Although it may not disprove lawlessness and the prevalence of crime in this country, nevertheless some native Americans find consolation in the fact that when the Treasury of the United States builds a new vault for its riches, it does not erect a citadel capable of withstanding armies.

The Treasury's new "strong box" is a fairly sturdy piece of construction—perfectly capable of keeping out any would-be thief or gang of thieves. But it scarcely compares with the vast fortress the Banque de France recently completed, which is reported to be capable of withstanding a 30-day siege by armies in complete control of the surface of the ground and the whole city of Paris.

It consists of two tiers of compartments on the subbasement and basement levels of the Treasury Building, covering the entire area of one of the two courtyards inside the building. Its defenses consists of an eight-foot concrete bed, on which rest great concrete boxes lined with a new steel said to be entirely impervious to any known instrument. Even an acetylene torch is claimed to be baffled by the toughness of the new steel.

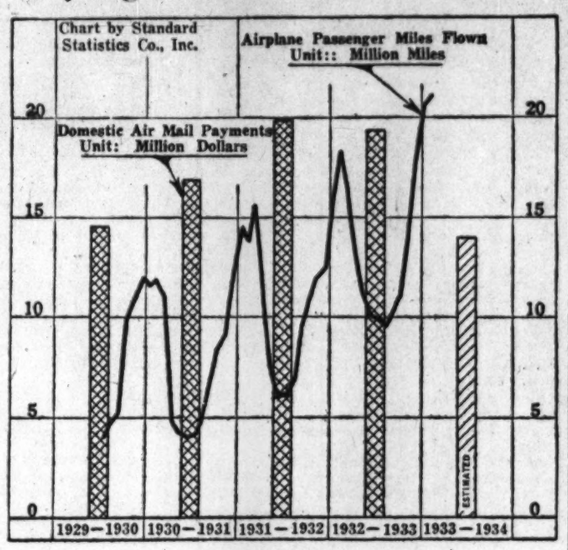
Of course the major reason why the United States Treasury takes a lesser precaution for its riches is the fact that this country's world-record store of gold is not concentrated in one place as is France's second largest hoard. In fact, only about $10,000,000 in gold is located in Washington. The balance is scattered throughout the various mints, assay offices and Federal Reserve Banks.

The Treasury vaults are intended primarily to store large quantities of paper money which are held in reserve until they are sufficiently dried and "seasoned" to be ready for release. What small amount of gold and silver happens to be in the Treasury at the time will, of course, be stored also in the vaults. This usually averages around $50,000,000 in silver dollars and much smaller quantities of gold.

A still further reason for the difference is lack of any fear of armed invasion or revolution here. The French gold citadel is undoubtedly designed to hold out in the event of a revolution until order can be restored or even to resist an invasion which did not succeed in holding Paris for any length of time.

When completed the new Treasury vaults, providing approximately 170,000 cubic feet of storage space, will be filled constantly with about 200,000 packages of paper money and notes of the many different varieties in circulation, each containing 4000 notes. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving seeks always to keep about three months ahead of the demand so the paper will be well seasoned. The vaults are costing about $335,000 to build.

Air Transport Companies Are Trying to Solve Hard Problem



Downward Trend of Payments by Government Most Serious—Aggressive Action in Improving the Industry's Efficiency Is Bearing Fruit

The difficulties in the path of the air transport concerns are many, but the thorniest of their immediate problems embraces the 60 per cent or so of the industry's gross revenues which derive from government air mail payments, and the fact that the trend in these receipts is definitely downward.

Nevertheless, the industry is attacking the problem of making up these loosses with an aggressive intelligence which promises more in accomplishment than most observers appear to expect.

Larger and faster airplanes are being pressed into use as rapidly as they are developed, fares are being cut persistently in an effort to attract new business, and the industry is doing much to facilitate travel to and from its airport landings.

That these efforts are bearing fruit is attested by the accompanying chart of passenger miles traveled.

The World's Business

Russian Business

DIFFERENCES of opinion are most marked over the prospects or otherwise of business with Soviet Russia in the event of recognition from the United States. The markets, by falling abruptly on Saturday, the day after the announcement, apparently took little stock in the reports of looming orders. Department of Commerce officials were equally pessimistic. Yet there are a lot of people who, going to the other extreme, are still dazzled by the figures that Maxim Litvinoff gave to the world conference. Said Litvinoff, "The Soviet Union could in the near future absorb about $200,000,000 worth of ferrous metals; $100,000,000 worth of materials for the textile, leather, and rubber industries; $400,000,000 worth of machinery, including railway equipment to the value of $100,000,000; $85,000,000 worth of agricultural goods, including breed stock; $50,000,000 worth of consumers goods; and $50,000,000 worth of new ships, chiefly for industrial purposes, such as fishing, seal hunting, dredging, and so on." Enough to make the luckless exporter's mouth water! Yet Litvinoff is modesty itself compared with a writer in the current Forum. In a detailed account of what the Soviet requires, he says, "It is no exaggeration to say that the Soviet Government could rationally absorb $5,000,000,000 or $30 per capita, worth of American goods during the next four years!"

* * *

Trade on Credit

Doubtless we could all absorb a great deal more than we do if we had the money. What applies to individuals applies to nations. Where is the Soviet going to get the money? How, in other words, are Americans to be paid? Some observers there are who say that it has a lot of dollars or gold tucked away ready for a cash business. We must wait and see. All one can say so far is that the scarcity of dollars was one reason for the tremendous depression-cut in Russian orders from the United States. Americans were neither buying Russian goods nor buying goods from Russia's customers. Dollars were so short, indeed, that recent visitors to Russia used to tell of the encouragement which Russians were receiving to write to American relatives asking them to send dollar bills for purchases in the Soviet Union. Much more likely than a cash business is a long-term credit business—the longer the better. Great Britain allows 18 months; Germany four years. It is possible that the United States, if helped by Government guarantees, will follow the German credit terms. How, eventually, will the U. S. be paid? The Forum writer is pretty weak on this vital point. Recognition will not remove any of the difficulties which have interfered with trade with the U. S. S. R. these last few years save that it will enable the Russians to delay their payments. The main obstacle is the increasing unwillingness of the United States to be paid for its exports or credits in goods and services. The NRA, as is apparent from Washington dispatches, will add to these difficulties.

* * *

Butter

In connection with the Government's butter purchases, I am told there is enough butter in the United States to last the country another two years, without any more cows being milked.

The French Franc

Among the queer interpretations of the President's move, nothing seems to be queerer than the one which says that it was intended to save the franc. Before the Sunday talk, dollars were going up in terms of francs. Any upward movement in dollars would, of course, do many things helpful to France. It would help the large colony of Americans, dependent upon dollars, to live in Paris. It would make French things cheaper to the person with dollars to spend. Thus most of the grumbling from France has hitherto been that dollar depreciation damages business in francs. Yet, when the President begins to do something that further depreciates the dollar, and makes foreign living in francs so much more onerous that another flock of Americans are homeward-bound, it is stated as helpful to France.

* * *

If France Had Left Gold

One connection between the franc and American policy may be ventured. An opinion had developed that France was bound to go off gold. What would have happened to the dollar? According to the pundits, it would have further appreciated in terms of francs, as American money now in hiding in Europe would have come rushing back home. This, it was felt, would have further depressed farm prices in the United States. Hence it was considered essential, for the sake of American farm prices, not for the sake of the franc, that something should be done.

* * *

London Gold Market

The market for gold in London is a private meeting of four bullion brokers held every day at the private banking firm of Rothschild's. When Britain was "on-gold" (kept a fixed mint price for gold), the "outside" bids would not of course exceed the Bank of England's selling price. Nobody would be so foolish as to pay more for his metal at Rothschild's than he could get it for at the bank. The price of gold is now free, the bank having to give the market price, which is governed by the pound-franc exchange. Nobody would pay a higher price for the metal than the pound valuation of the price in francs in the Paris market. The metal is still tied to a fixed price in gold standard France. The proceeds in terms of francs would, of course, have a pound sterling value corresponding to the exchange rate between the two currencies. Hence the tendency to see an Ethiopian in the London gold market appears to be as myopic as the one which used to see Britain knocking down her currency, in which so many British credits are contracted, in order to subserve her trade. The same tradition in connection with the fixing of daily prices prevails, incidentally, in the case of silver. Montagu's is the venue of the silver brokers, also four in number, and the daily price that they set is the equation between the sale and purchase orders they bring with them. In the old days it was impossible to persuade silver miners that the brokers' sole interest lay in the commissions which they collect equally on sales and purchases, but the statement will be found in the excellent book on silver recently put out by Mr. Herbert M. Bratter, of the United States Department of Commerce.

H. B. E.

British Industry Seeking Greater Tariff Protection

Asks Three-Tiered Import Tax to Deal With Higher Duties Elsewhere

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At a moment when such headlines as "Export Trade Revival," "Marked Advance in September," "Larger Sales of Manufactures" are being shouted from newspaper posters on London street hoardings, a weighty memorandum has been submitted to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government urging that all is not right in the official policy toward industry.

The memorandum expresses the views of the Federation of British Industries, the chief organization of manufacturers in the British Isles. The main object of the document is to show that the tariff protection at present afforded to British industry is inadequate.

The federation would have Britain denounce participation in the present tariff truce.

Genuine Trade Concessions

It declares that His Majesty's Government should "no longer be prepared to extend to countries which do not make reciprocal tariff concessions, the advantages secured by other countries which have made concessions in order to obtain them."

In pursuit of this policy the federation would give notice to terminate any existing agreements involving the grant of "most-favored-nation" advantages to countries which do not make genuine trade concessions in return.

It asks the British Government to arm itself for this purpose with additional tariff and other powers "for dealing effectively and at short notice with such attacks on our trade as have become increasingly frequent of late, as evidenced by arbitrary increases of duties and restrictions on the special classes of goods exported from Great Britain, special exchange duties imposed on sterling prices, subsidies and other similar forms of discrimination against British goods."

Three-Tiered Tariff

The federation recommends that in future the British tariff should be three tiered. It would have at the bottom a low rate for British Empire goods where reciprocal arrangements for mutual preference exists. The scond tier would be an intermediate tariff to be granted to such foreign countries as enter into reciprocal trade treaties with the United Kingdom. At the top would be a general tariff substantially higher than the intermediate tariff, to be applied to all other countries.

The demand made is generally approved by right wing Conservatives. Liberals oppose it on the ground that its acceptance would be liable to make for increase in already overwhelming international restrictions to trade. Labor is divided. It agrees that trade ought to be on a reciprocal basis.

On the other hand, it is not generally prepared to support anything liable to increase the cost of living.

Sees No Cure For Oil Overproduction With Present Law

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Only when the laws of ownership are changed will the solution of overproduction of oil be accomplished, according to The Lamp, official organ of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Although 90 per cent of the oil industry has opposed overproduction, as "curtailment of output to demand is so obviously the only remedy of the difficulty," a relatively small group of producers has continued to thwart the large majority's efforts in this direction for years, states the publication.

The reason for this is explained as too many wells because "a fundamental law of capture relating to running water and wild game was erroneously applied to petroleum years ago in an obscure Pennsylvania court house," says The Lamp.

"Until that law of capture is definitely replaced on the statute books by the principle of common ownership, restriction of crude output in the United States is going to be a job for voluntary coöperation and rigid policing.

"In other words, if the oil in the pool were declared the common property of the surface owners—each landholder according to law being entitled only to what oil lies beneath his property—overproduction would be eliminated.

Wheat and Corn Exports Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Oct. 21, totalled 6,171,456 bushels, as compared with 4,120,238 bushels in the previous week and 7,634,895 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 62,723,095 bushels, as compared with 94,003,019 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Corn exports for this week were 2000 bushels, compared with none in the preceding week and 139,000 bushels last year. For the season, corn exports totalled 25,000 bushels, as compared with 743,226 bushels for the like period in the previous year.

Joins NRA



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Paul H. Douglas

Professor of Economics of the University of Chicago and New Member of Consumers Advisory Board.

Prof. Douglas Has Made a Reputation In Labor Research

Prof. Paul H. Douglas is a great authority on wages and industrial relations.

Two years ago he published a study on technological unemployment which purported to show that in the long run the reduction of workmen would be offset by reëmployment in other trades. He reached his conclusion in this way. The employment of more machinery would reduce labor costs. These would be reflected in lower prices. At these lower prices the consumer would be able to buy more of the cut-priced goods or use their new surplus for the purchase of other goods and services. Thus more jobs would be created to offset the loss of the old ones.

Professor Douglas has compiled one of the most detailed studies in existence of the real income of American workers in pre-war years.

In 1927, he went out to Russia as one of several advisers to the American labor delegation.

Export Gain Due To Monetary Stability

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—"Comparative monetary stability" in the latter part of August and early in September was the chief factor for the export gain in September of 22 per cent, compared with a normal gain of 14 per cent in that month, according to Commerce Department economists. Purchasers and sellers, it was stated, took advantage of the favorable rate of exchange for dollars on the expectation there would be little change in the near future.

The same factor in reverse probably developed the unfavorable balance in August, when foreign traders, under the influence of July's declining dollar, hesitated to make advance contracts because of possible further declines.

"The decline in the value of imports," said E. A. Tupper of the Commerce Department's economic research division, "followed the rapid expansion from $88,000,000 in April to $155,000,000 in August. While enlarged domestic activity contributed to the rising volume of trade through August, the declining value of the dollar in foreign exchange stimulated a considerable amount of forward buying.

"As a result of the slackening of business activity in August and the contraseasonal decline of September, as well as the narrowing of fluctuations in dollar exchange during August and the first few days of September, some decline in imports was to be expected."

Westinghouse Air Brake Loss

Westinghouse Air Brake Company and subsidiaries report for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1933, net loss of $236,210 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $299,861 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $428,848, or 13 cents a share on 3,172,111 shares, in the September quarter of 1932. Nine months' net loss was $518,781, compared with net profit of $1,031,376, or 32 cents a share on 3,172,111 shares, in the first nine months of 1932.

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INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 1

Alaska Has Trade Stimulus Due To Rising Gold Price

New Mining Areas Being Opened—New Landing Field for Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska — Industrially and economically, Alaska is on the upward trend. The increased price of gold has been a great stimulus to the Territory. Placer and quartz mines which have been idle for years are now producing. New prospects are in the process of development.

Low grade properties also are now made profitable under the executive order which has removed the fixed price of gold and sent that commodity to new high levels.

In the Nome section, the extension of the Kougarok road, which is being vigorously pushed by the means of federal funds made available through the governor's office, will open a heretofore inaccessible large placer mining area. Preparations are already under way for the moving of large dredges over this new route as soon as possible in the spring. This activity, along with the development of old and new properties now under way, will bring to the Seward Peninsula such a revival of the mining industry not seen since boom days of the early century.

An aviation landing field, which may prove to be the most important in Alaska, is now under construction on the outskirts of Nome. The completion of this field will make it possible for large planes to land and take off, which is the first landing place for air transportation between the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. If this field had been in readiness during the past year, Wiley Post could have cut his around the world flying record by approximately 24 hours.

The towns of Seward and Fairbanks also report increased mining activities in their vicinities. Seward, through economies instigated last spring and effected since then, will be enabled not only to pay the interest on its school bonds, but also part of the principal.

Decided Improvement In Illinois Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The last six months have been a period of steady and uninterrupted gain in employment and wage payments in Illinois industry, a degree of improvement without precedent in local industrial annals of the past decade, according to a report of the Illinois Department of Labor issued today.

With the payrolls of manufacturing industries during September showing the sizable increase of 58.1 per cent over the level of six months ago, the general increase of pay rolls in all industries combined reached 33.8 per cent, as the nonmanufacturing industries showed a less marked increase to offset the improvement in manufacturing.

The volume of all industrial employment was 26.5 bigger during September than six months ago, a 37.2 per cent improvement in manufacturing helping to make up for a less noticeable improvement in the nonmanufacturing industries.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 28

Book Reviews and Literary News

Wanted: a Corporate Ideal

America in Search of Culture, by William Aylott Orton. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

"LOOK in thy heart and write," advised Sir Philip Sidney's Muse, and "let us not rove; let us sit at home with the cause," said Emerson. America today has learned the wisdom of such advice. Never has there been a more sober self-scrutiny, a more determined searching of the inward parts, than is evidenced by recent studies of American civilization. With the crumbling of "the American dream," as Mr. James Truslow Adams calls it, thinking people have been forced to seek the answer to that insistent question: "What hast thou in thy house?" Not in Utopian dreams, not in imported social systems nor in an outgrown past, but in existent American society, if anywhere, are to be found the roots of a genuine native culture.

Technically Mr. Orton's book cannot be accounted a part of that movement of national heart-searching, for the author is an Englishman for 10 years resident in the United States. But so sympathetic is his portrayal, so passionate his concern, albeit so incisive his criticism, that national distinctions break down and one is conscious only of a critic who is looking at America from the inside out and not from the outside in. It is the sign of true culture to be able thus to identify oneself imaginatively with the viewpoint of another, and Mr. Orton's magnificent achievement shows up much of the published criticism of British visitors to America for the shoddy that it is.

★ ★ ★

The leisurely, informal manner of the introductory chapter gives little hint of the concentrated thought and keen-witted analysis to follow. Trained as an economist, Mr. Orton shows himself as sensitive a critic of the fine arts as of the social structure of America. His argument is carried into the most varied fields: painting, architecture, belles lettres, philosophy, pedagogy, the press, the cinema, the radio. Not once does he become the journalistic writer concerned only with the surfaces of things. Highbrow readers may find some of the later chapters a bit obvious, as middlebrow readers may find that some of the earlier chapters call for an unaccustomed effort of thought, but it is another sign of Mr. Orton's good judgment that he has kept to a level on which all well-educated people can meet.

Briefly, it is his contention that what Americans are today suffering from is a lack of any sense of a corporate life giving meaning to individual activity. Without such a sense, a true culture is impossible. The appeal to history shows that the economic well-being of the masses has not been an indispensable condition of the great periods of culture in the past, and that a satisfactory economic structure of society would never of itself bring about a soil favorable for culture. The material conditions of existence, important as they are, count for far less in the individual's happiness than a sense that he is a necessary and useful part of a society whose ends he can apprehend in terms of non-material values. It is on this basis that Communism and Fascism have made their enormous appeal to the individual, though one may doubt the power of their specific ideals to satisfy for long the spiritual cravings of the masses.

★ ★ ★

America, however, has had no corporate ideal. So rapid has been its growth that it has had no time to assimilate and develop the embryonic culture of its various sections, with the result that the only sort of unity which it has at present is an economic unity. The common man is not to be fired with passionate loyalty and a sense of purposeful endeavor by a system of finance; for no matter how ignorant he may be, deep within himself he knows that the ends of life are not material, and his anarchic tendencies follow from the corroding suspicion that he is serving an unworthy master. For in America finance has become an end in itself, exacting a blind, exclusive devotion from the millions who are bound to their fellows by no bond of cultural unity.

Nor is the artist in any better situation. Commenting on Whitman's Americanism, Mr. Orton writes: "The idea of being American has prevented many American artists from being anything in particular. America is after all rather an abstract notion than a concrete fact. One cannot experience it in the way in which one can experience Yorkshire, or the coast of Maine, or the Bowery or the Channel Isles." The natural corollary would seem to be the development of such a regional movement in the arts as is actually under way at present, but Mr. Orton is concerned less with offering a program than with discovering the fundamental forces which have brought confusion into almost every avenue of American life.

It is impossible in a brief space to suggest the astonishing scope of the book and the depth of its penetration. The present reviewer finds himself so completely in agreement with the author's point of view that he cannot help but feel that a vast body of people will find here a confirmation of their deepest, though perhaps unformulated, intuitions. Certainly no liberal thinker can fail to find the book provocative and unforgettable, an intellectual and emotional experience productive of lasting moral results. If America is to achieve a national culture, there must be leaders whose faith is matched by just such a clear-eyed recognition of the underlying issues as is to be found here. Only a faith that can stand up against the unvarnished facts is worth the name; the rest is shallow optimism. R. P.

Minor Rôles Well Taken

Men and Women of the French Revolution, by J. Mills Whitham. New York: Viking. $3.75.

THE biographical method of considering history has many advantages over the method of treating history as a stream of events in which the human element is omitted or subdued. It has been doubted whether history has indeed been made by men and women—that is to say, by particular men and women. Perhaps they are just carried along. We have all laughed at King Canute who commanded the sea to stop; and it may be that most of the historical personages, kings and queens, diplomatists and statesmen, heroes in the Carlylean sense, who regard themselves as the center of mighty happenings, are really like flies on the hub of a wheel which revolves without their help.

Yet if movements and tendencies may have obscure causes, and may originate much more in the feelings of the masses than in the designs of the presumed directors, certain men and women placed in dramatic circumstances, deeply involved in the turbulent changes, are set, as it were, on a stage and serve to typify the emotions, the ideas, and the problems of an epoch. Madame Roland, for example, in this excellent book is a perfect embodiment of the bluestocking, who imagines that the public life of the day turns upon her. Mr. Whitham himself is prone to believe that things might have fallen out differently had not Madame Roland been so ambitious, had she not mixed up her personal sentiments with public events. But in the nature of the case, the clash between Girondin and Jacobin could not have been averted. They represented two different conceptions which were incompatible. It would have been better for Madame Roland, for her husband and for her friends, had she not kept her salon, had she not attitudinized, had she not tried to behave like a Roman; but these private tragedies had little influence on the actual course of the Revolution.

★ ★ ★

Nevertheless Mr. Whitham is right to give us this masterly portrait of Madame Roland. She is a fascinating figure, and her very exaggerations bring home to us the meaning of the forces in action. The picture is done with deft strokes. We see her asking for pen and paper at the scaffold in order to transmit her emotions to posterity. She had a passion for dramatizing herself and her experience. "She felt her own being urgently and exclusively . . . sure, like Rousseau, that she was unique, and that such uniqueness must be communicated to the world at large . . . Her writings were strewn with hyperbole; her visible acts at times of crisis had a histrionic decoration or foundation . . . Always a woman prompt to adopt the tragic attitude, gesture, tone; and maybe her theory of Girondin rebellion was a dramatic gesture rather than a maturely considered political move."

Mr. Whitham in an earlier work dealt with men like Mirabeau, Desmoulins, Talleyrand, LaFayette, Danton, Marat, Robespierre and Bonaparte. In this companion work he relates the incidents of the French Revolution through the lives of secondary personages. We say secondary personages merely because general opinion has cast them in minor rôles. In fact, from the point of view of human interest, they yield nothing to the more notable actors. In some cases they have more rounded and more consistent parts. They express whatever they express more clearly. As characters they are more satisfying.

★ ★ ★

Among those who make a special appeal to all who would find in the French Revolution the revelation of character is Philippe-Egalité. An Orléans prince, he vainly tried to become a citizen; he succeeded only in becoming a conspirator. He toyed with new ideas to his undoing.

Then we have the picture of the Comte d'Artois, the foxy leader of the emigrés. With rare sympathy the motives of Charlotte Corday are analyzed. The amazing career of Madame Tallien is related. Fouquier-Tinville, the terrible public prosecutor; General Hoche, the honest and deluded soldier; Joseph Fouché, the designing scoundrel, and a number of other men who had almost incredible adventures in the revolutionary days are limned with a sure hand. It is a long time since I have read such vivid portrayal. The style is remarkable. The scholarship is exceptional. The narrative power could not be bettered.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Charleston Charm

Old Charleston: Twenty-four Woodcuts by Charles W. Smith, with an introduction by Herbert Ravenel Sass. Richmond: The Dale Press. $6.

IT SEEMS odd that a Richmond press should bring out a collection of Charleston woodcuts. Perhaps it is a gesture of generosity. Not that the two cities are rivals, precisely, but there are Southerners prepared to defend the graces of one against those of the other.

That singular charm which is Charleston's is manifest, of course, in these woodcuts by Mr. Smith. Yet one doubts whether the artist has made the happiest choice of mediums for the conveying of his Charleston impressions. Etchings of Charleston, as, for example, they are handled by Mr. Alfred Hutty? Yes, emphatically. Photographs? Water colors? Yes and yes again. But the woodcuts seem over coarse and stressful. Because of their boldness and directness, they miss the delicate shadings: the sunlight slanting through swinging gray mosses or across the traceries of a wrought iron gate; the little brick courts and pillared galleries above, all facing seaward; the soft calls of Negro vendors in the street, the scene of jasmine, tiny gold oranges swinging on a tree in a corner of the garden. The person who has not experienced Charleston could hardly be expected to judge it fairly by a casual turning of these pages; whereas he who has lingered in that delicious city finds his mental pictures more than adequate to supply the missing aroma.

Mr. Sass's introduction serves, too, to refresh the memory. Pleasantly enough he recounts for us the felicities of Charleston, for, in common with numbers of Charlestonians, Mr. Sass is in love with his city. He reminds us of its beginnings and of the varying elements which went to make it what it still is: those roots which reach back to the towns of England and of France, to other towns and cities of Ireland and Scotland, of Germany and, obviously, of Africa. Mr. Sass does not forget the fact that Charleston and the Carolina plantations formed, before the Civil War, what may almost be regarded as a city-state. That is the glorious memory to which Charlestonians cling; that society which grew about Charleston and the surrounding rice plantations they delight to consider the ideal society. They know, of course, that to a Northerner this society was doomed because its basis was evil: the institution of slavery. Mr. Sass is on safe ground in his contention that Charleston has preserved its identity through having forsworn commonness and standardization. Whole-heartedly the Northerner and all others of Charleston's admirers can agree to that. Charleston is a city of the past. It makes concessions to modern progress, when it must; it bends but it does not break. Hence its uniqueness and its allure. M. W.

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THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY · PHILADELPHIA

New England to the Core

Leave the Salt Earth, by Richard Warren Hatch. New York: Covici, Friede. $2.25.

RICHARD WARREN HATCH has written in "Leave the Salt Earth" a novel that is New England to the core. His theme is the effect of changed economic conditions that drew business away from the small towns to the cities. That effect he personifies in the members of an old seafaring, shipbuilding, farming family in Marshfield on the Massachusetts coast the Bradfords, about whom Mr. Hatch wrote in his first novel, "Into the Wind."

From before the Revolution, the North River in Marshfield was one of the great shipbuilding centers of America, but first the clipper ships and then the railroads brought about the decline of packet boats and by the time the story opens, in the '80's, not a vessel had been built on the river for 12 years, and except for Grandfather Bradford's, not a yard was open. His yard was idle, but still equipped for building. His dream was to revive the old industry, and he stubbornly believed that it could be done.

In the old Bradford house on Two Mile there were younger people who disagreed with Grandfather. The eldest grandson, John, wanting to go away, stayed and looked to the farm to keep the family going. Randall, more like Grandfather than any of the others in his strength, his recklessness and his stubbornness, would neither farm nor build vessels, but ruthlessly went his own way into the great mill towns of Pennsylvania. Thomas, in whom the greater part of the story centers, found it hard to decide whether to go or stay. He tried to be dutiful. He helped John on the farm, he learned the sea by going on a fishing schooner, but at the critical moment when Grandfather had completed his new schooner, the work of his old age and a marvel to those who never expected to see another craft built on North River, Thomas refused to sail it. He had bought a print shop in Philadelphia, and turning his back on his home and even on the girl he loved he went off to build up the family fortunes in a new way and a wholly new environment.

There was one other person in the Bradford farmhouse who wanted to go. That was Ellen, the foster granddaughter. It was Ellen whom Randall loved so much that he came back to the farm and so lost his life. It was Ellen whom Thomas loved and gave up because she refused to leave Grandfather.

As for Grandfather, he is the most capably drawn of all, with his mighty devotion to a purpose, his little crotchets, his concentrated stubbornness and his conviction that what he did not see did not exist. Even in almost the last line of the book Grandfather is still unbeaten. Thomas, his hope, has failed him. Very well. "Go! You go!" Grandfather shouts. "I will sail the vessel myself!" You almost think he will.

In some ways the book does not quite fulfill its purpose. Thomas and his struggles never seem so important as they are intended to be; and the economic change in which the author has attempted to supply motivation for his plot is far less interesting and less effectively treated than the Marshfield characters, major and minor. There he is on sure ground. He seems saturated in their speech and habits of thought. He does not content himself with the obvious but searches the sources of their individuality. This is Marshfield more than 40 years ago, but Mr. Hatch must have been intimately acquainted with some relics of that "stratum of human society composed of the aged who had been farmers and artisans and shipbuilders, and the aged women" from whom he has learned their way of thinking. He writes lovingly of Marshfield scenery. He writes excitingly when he is describing a storm at sea.

New York in Adolescence

De Witt Clinton, by Dorothie Bobbé. New York: Milton Balch. $3.50.

DE WITT CLINTON probably did more to develop the wealth and prestige of New York State and New York City than any other individual. The building of the Erie Canal clearly accounts for the growth of New York City from a town of about the size of Boston and Philadelphia into the leading metropolis of America, a position of dominance which it has held ever since. The canal, it is equally clear, would not have come into existence, at least until many years later, without the fostering efforts of De Witt Clinton.

His story is the story of New York during the years of its adolescence. Many of the institutions whose names are a part of our daily conversation were founded in the first decades of the nineteenth century. Not a few of them obtained their charters through the efforts of Clinton.

★ ★ ★

The Tammany Society was started as a protest against the aristocratic Order of the Cincinnati. The Bank of New York was fostered by Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists. The Republicans, among them several members of the Livingston and Clinton families, thereupon started the Manhattan Company, ostensibly to supply the city with water, but with a clause in its charter permitting it to conduct a banking business.

The city was not without its financial problems even in those days, but when extra funds were needed, they were obtained through the device of the lottery. Politics were as bitter and as important a part of American life as they are today. In New York, at that time, the division was more or less along family lines. The historian Parton is responsible for the statement that "The Clintons had power; the Livingstons had numbers; but the Schuylers had Hamilton."

★ ★ ★

De Witt Clinton grew up under the ægis of Uncle George, the first Governor of New York and Vice-President at the time of Madison. The younger Clinton came by politics naturally and he showed an aptitude for public life at an early age. He served the city as Mayor, the State as Governor, the nation as Senator; reversing the usual procedure, however, by going to the Senate before he became Mayor of his home town. Although, from the point of view of consequences, the Erie Canal was unquestionably his outstanding achievement, the State of New York is strewn with institutions which are memorials to him. It is perhaps unfortunate that among them must be included the now highly developed spoils system.

Mrs. Bobbé's book is a contribution to New York history which will be welcomed by students and by laymen who are interested in the origins of the fantastic metropolis. Its author, it is clear, has been thorough in her research and careful in her choice of material. Her style, unfortunately, is not one which will be found inviting by the average reader. It is a style which is familiar to the student of history, for it seemingly is bred of historical research. What a pity that sound scholarship and a sense of the musical beauty of the English language so seldom go together. J. P.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Well—Next Door to Blurbless

A "BLURBLESS" catalogue is the newest revolution in the publishing trade . . . A little late, but very welcome, comes the fall list of Ray Long and Richard R. Smith, with this virtuous Foreword: "In this period of drastic readjustment to realities, we feel that publishers, booksellers and public alike are tired of 'publishers' blurbs'—those lengthy and wearisome exaltations of all new titles published. Hence we offer you 'the blurbless catalogue,' which confines itself to a single sentence descriptive of the book, and of our reasons for feeling that it deserves publication."

Well—all but blurbless, perhaps . . . But do not rejoice prematurely . . . There is, you see, a catch in it . . . That single sentence, descriptive of the book "and of our reasons for feeling that it deserves publication" . . . A clever blurbist—sorry; describer—can crowd a lot of description and a lot of reasons for publication into one sentence . . . Take this one: "This sensational new novel on the theme of divorce combines swift and dramatic plot with keen understanding of human motives."

★ ★ ★

We choose not to dwell upon the fact that once or twice Messrs. Long and Smith take two sentences instead of one to describe a book . . . But we should like to ask whether *blurbisme* is measured by the number of sentences or by the opinions expressed . . . And are publishers' blurbs objectionable primarily because they are long and wearisome or because they are all exaltations? . . . Although a perusal of the Long & Smith list shows that the descriptions of the books are indeed brief, it fails to disclose an instance in which these publishers really disparage one of their titles . . . Just what constitutes a blurb? . . . We do not presume to solve this problem; we merely put the question: Is the blurbiness of a blurb to be determined by its length or by its content?

After all, can the blurb be dispensed with? . . . We all contemn it, but we should complain more bitterly if we were not given some notion of the nature of a new book . . . And, as we have intimated, you can hardly expect the publishers to run down their lists—or even to be objective about them . . . There are, it is true, many names that constitute a guaranty of interest to certain readers . . . Thus, the mere announcement that a new book has been written by Mrs. Virginia Woolf (for one type of reader) or by Mr. Zane Grey (for another) is surely sufficient, without the assurance of the publisher that this is the best book ever written by Mrs. Woolf or by Mr. Grey.

★ ★ ★

Harcourt Brace inform you on the jacket of "Flush: A Biography," by Virginia Woolf, that the book "is, in more than one respect, the most unusual and pleasing of her books. It is hard to imagine the reader who will not like it" . . . Not hard for us, gentlemen . . . We can imagine numberless readers who not only would not like this book, but would abhor and resent it . . . We are sorry for such people, but we are sure they exist . . . For ourself, we are prepared to confess that we should read anything Mrs. Woolf wrote—about a journey to a lighthouse, a day in the life of a London woman, the amazing career of a hero who ends by being a heroine, or the biography of Mrs. Browning's dog—because we admire her style . . . And be sure that in learning about the Brownings' dog you are learning about the Brownings, not to mention Miss Mitford.

★ ★ ★

Or take the case of the volume of short stories, a subject on which we can never be long silent . . . Suppose you see announced Mr. O'Brien's selection of the "Best British Short Stories of 1933" (Houghton Mifflin), "A *Story* Anthology, 1931-1933" (Vanguard) or "After Such Pleasures," by Dorothy Parker (Viking), all of which are just off the presses, or the "O. Henry Prize Stories of 1933" (Doubleday Doran), which is being published Nov. 1—have you any doubt in any of these instances of the kind of stories you will find in each of these collections, or of whether you will like them? . . . Anybody who can't decide, on no more evidence than is contained in this paragraph, whether he wants to read any of these books needs a correspondence school course, not a publisher's list . . . Personally, we shall read all of them—we know one of our weaknesses.

★ ★ ★

The *Story* Anthology, a Foreword by its editors, Whit Burnett and Martha Foley, tells us, contains "exiled stories which, denied the shelter of print in their own country, had to seek publication in a foreign land. Every one is a good story" . . . Well, that's a matter of opinion . . . But one may disagree with the editors to the extent of considering every one a bad story, and still defend their right to publish them . . . A correspondent wrote to us the other day: "I don't know what good those so-called little magazines are, only I suppose they give an excuse for some budding young type thudders to buy white paper and make a mess of it" . . . We cannot sympathize with that point of view . . . We shall undoubtedly find stories in each of these four collections which seem to us silly or dull or affected or incompetent . . . That doesn't matter . . . What matters is that the writers shall have opportunity to demonstrate their silliness or dullness or affectation or incompetence . . . We should even oppose a bill forbidding publication to the verse of Mr. Edgar A. Guest.

A Diurnal of Occurrents

A Last Elizabethan Journal: 1599-1603, by G. B. Harrison. London: Constable. 21s. net.

BY THE finality of its title, and the historic significance of its concluding date, it is to be supposed that Dr. Harrison intends this third installment of his ingenious anthology to be the term of his labors. But one could wish that they might be continued indefinitely, for it would be difficult to imagine a better way of getting down to the very bones of history than by a perusal of this synthetic presentation of what at a date slightly later than that of Dr. Harrison's choice would have been described a "diurnal of occurrents."

Dr. Harrison's book makes such easy and pleasant reading that it is only when one turns to the concluding pages of notes that one realizes what erudition and exploration have gone to its making. The printed sources for his period are numerous, but he has not been content with them. He has gone beyond the Calendars of State Papers in the Public Record Office of London, rather jejune for his purpose, to the bundled papers themselves; he has brought order and significance into the chaos of the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and has ventured profitably into the wilderness of manuscripts in the British Museum.

The result is a sort of coöperative Pepys. Day follows day, and on every day it is as though one opened the morning's Times—or perhaps some more sensational sheet—new-minted. Quotation is as difficult as it is tempting, for there is hardly an entry which might not be cited as typical of a record concerned with *quicquid agunt homines.*

Take then at random two sample days: "At the Court it is much noted that the French wear all black and no kind of bravery at all, wherefore Sir Walter Ralegh rode by night to London to provide himself with a plain black taffeta suit and a black saddle."

"Dekker hath answered Jonson in a play called *Satiro-mastix or the untrussing of the humorous poet,* which the Lord Chamberlain's men play at the Globe and the Children at Paul's, wherein they try Horace before William Rufus and crown him with nettles, causing him to swear an oath that hereafter he shall not swear to hang himself if he think any man, woman or child can write better plays and rhymes than himself; nor sit in a gallery when his comedies have entered their actions and there make vile and bad faces at every line to make gentlemen have an eye to him; nor, when the play is ended, to exchange courtesies and compliments with the gallants in the Lords' rooms to make all the house rise up in arms and cry 'that's Horace, that's he that pens and purges humours,' nor when he sups in a tavern among his betters shall he dip his manners in too much sauce, nor at table fling epigrams, emblems or play speeches about him to keep out of the danger of the shot."

In short, Dr. Harrison has minutely pictured an age extravagant in vitality, interested alike in clothes and the classics, as full of poetry as of politics. He apologizes for his book as a "background of Shakespeare." But no such apology is needed, for Shakespeare had been "the less Shakespeare he" if he had not had that self-sufficient richness and variety of life to delve in. If the man illumined the age, the age played its big part in the making of the man. F. B.

Lady Oxford, Portraitist

More Memories, by Margot Oxford. London: Cassell. 15s. net.

"EQUANIMITY of temper and sensibility for other people's feelings were what no member of my own family ever possessed," writes Lady Oxford in her new book of memories—and later on confesses her surprise that some people raise such an outcry against her celebrated autobiography. This is the kind of contradiction which to some has indicated an exasperating complacency in Lady Oxford but to most people, I fancy, it is the thing which makes her a thoroughly entertaining and disarming writer.

If it is true that her first book was responsible for the alleged flood of indecorous autobiographies published after the war, then it must be admitted that hers is easily the best of them. Candor after all has been the watchword of our times, and it is clear that Lady Oxford has either to write candidly as she does or not to write at all—which would be a pity. One has to take the naïve with the shrewd, the perceptive with the dull, the individual with the secondhand, and to admit that if Lady Oxford had the fortune to be close to great men at a time of great events she had the temperament which could get the outmost interest and excitement out of them.

The present volume covers ground which was made already familiar in her previous book and contains not only the usual full-length portraits but some account of her childhood in Scotland. She is always less interesting about herself and her family than she is about the Edwardian political world. The keynote to these chapters is of course her intense loyalty to her husband. The Lloyd George quarrel is still open and she makes an extremely perceptive remark when she says that it was not that Lloyd George intended to hit below the belt but that he was unaware that there was any belt.

Her husband, Lord Kitchener and Balfour are her most interesting political portraits; her note on Bonar Law is amusing and so is the sketch of Lord Curzon, but both in a superficial way. She does not penetrate very deeply but she has the kind of shrewdness which converts the public man into the first appearances of a human being. Kitchener is excellently suggested in four words: "slim, observant, suspicious and simple." She notes his "desert eye" which gave "a misleading impression of candor." What she calls a certain Oriental love of getting the better of an adversary is illustrated by one or two almost certainly apocryphal stories about Kitchener which endeared him to his colleagues. He was an ardent collector and a young subaltern who saw him looking at the famous statues in the Cloth Hall at Ypres remarked, "They have been bombed by the German army for months but have never been in such danger as they are today."

It is better to stick to the stories, for her musings at large upon kings, governments, religion and books are prett, platitudinous when not actually secondhand. Her frequent quotations from Hazlitt and Dr. Johnson create an effect of naïveté or pretentiousness in the context.

The best portrait in the book is, I think, that of Oscar Wilde. It is an unsympathetic one. She thought "he found the lack of paradox in my conversation restful." She took him out to look at the fine view and he said, "I hate views, they are only made for bad painters." He appeared to her as something monstrous and unreal thrown into a world of human beings, "ready to applaud but not to accept any of his views upon life." "De Profundis," as she says, shows the taint of a religion in which he did not believe and to which he turned hysterically. A poem by Wilde is included but it is poor stuff.

She was repelled by the artificiality of Wilde but her impression of him is none the less truthful for being a puzzled one. It is the virtue of all her portraits that they are her own observation and no one else's; and while, as this book shows, she can be extremely sensitive to criticism, she would obviously sooner be herself and wrong, than someone else and right. This is why she is least successful when most struggling to be judicious. V. S. PRITCHETT.

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China—Three Aspects

Chinese Destinies: Sketches of Present-Day China, by Agnes Smedley. New York: Vanguard Press. $3.

Far Eastern Front, by Edgar Snow. New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas. $3.

Imperial Incense, by Princess Der Ling. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.

CHINA, huge, amorphous, "teeming with life and misery, not destitute of the most extravagant luxury among those who are perched by privilege on the shoulders of the masses, a country of unbelievable disasters and incredible recoveries, offers an engaging subject for the pen of the writer. Books concerning it pour from the presses, two, within the last few years, have attained the high honor of best sellers—"The Good Earth," by Pearl S. Buck, and "The Land of Exile" by Nora Waln. They tell the stories of the two extremes in Chinese society—the peasant and the old, aristocratic family.

The Princess Der Ling tells of still another circle, the rigidly restricted entourage of the Dowager Empress, the amazing old woman who long ruled China with a rod of iron, and whose end was the end of anything resembling efficient government. As chief Lady in Waiting to the Empress, the Princess was a part of all the colorful ceremony and endless etiquette with which the throne was enveloped. She tells the story with a simplicity that indicates how matter-of-fact and commonplace to her were customs which to the westerner would seem almost unbelievable. She accompanied the Empress on a journey from Pekin to Mukden. A thousand eunuchs were part of the cortége. Four cars and 200 cooks were engaged in preparing Her Majesty's meals. The train was specially painted and furnished for the occasion, and the train crew, including the engineers, dressed in the imperial livery of yellow. Some of the dishes served the imperial passenger sound toothsome even to our less refined western tastes. "Tinkling bells," "Cherry pork," "Golden needles" sound edible enough and the description of the food furnished by the Princess is appetizing.

★ ★ ★

One finds a world in sharp contrast to the Dowager Empress's court when one turns the pages of "Chinese Destinies." The author, Agnes Smedley, does not specifically confess to being a Communist, but sympathy with that revolutionary group is apparent on every page. The sketches tell, with ghastly detail, of the miseries of the Chinese masses, the cold and selfish brutality of their oppressors, and, unhappily, of the seeming futility of any sort of economic revolution thus far attempted. The chapter on "The Mosquito Press" is of the highest interest. The amazing speed with which radical theories find currency in China has long puzzled outside observers. Probably the explanation is to be found in the great flock of little underground, illegal papers published in Shanghai and Peiping and called, for their small size and large capacity for imitation, mosquitoes. They sell by the tens of thousands, they are utterly free from censorship, they have neither reverence nor fear, and the great Chinese public loves them.

A book of sheer and stark power this. One who reads appraisingly its pages will get a clearer idea of what China is today and what its people are suffering.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Snow's contribution to the flood of books on China is perhaps less picturesque and racy of the soil than either of these, but is of real value as a graphic study of the conditions existing since the Japanese undertook their adventure in Manchuria. Mr. Snow is not impartial. By no stretch of kindliness could his book be called objective in its narrative. Condemning Japanese imperialism, he does not hesitate to suggest armed intervention by the United States—an even more egregious act of imperialism. Nor does he hesitate to indulge in prophecy. A Russo-Japanese war he sees as "inevitable," and suggests that it may be forced speedily by the Japanese in order to forestall developments which might make the Soviet Republics a more dangerous enemy in future than today. "America," he continues, "seems to be drifting toward war with Japan. People have been saying that for years, and it has been true for years, but today one sees in Japan a psychology more than ever before prepared for that war." However, the author pauses in his somewhat terroristic discussion to say very reasonably: "It would be an absurd war, and would solve less than the late madness in Europe. If we should win (a matter of some doubt) we would have to assume the rôle of Japan, become the outright imperialist, dominate China and her Government, and safeguard that country as a field of investment for foreign capital. And China would never forgive us for saving her from Japan!"

A very sensible summing up, that, of a situation which can only perplex friends of peace, progress, and peoples of all nations.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Ordinary Families, by E. Arnot Robertson (London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net; New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50) strikes a comfortable, straightforward note. It is an account of an English middle class family (only the mother was "county") born with a lust for sailing and the sea, whose chief preoccupation is the size, shape, class and rigging of their numerous boats. It is written in the first person by one of the daughters of the family, who has that ironical attitude to her sisters common enough in large families, and who is half grudgingly and half admiringly made aware that her more beautiful sister can without thought command admiration which she herself would love to win. Miss Arnot Robertson has a capable, downright manner. She can handle her characters and her plot as efficiently as she can evidently handle a sailing dinghy or a yacht, and even if she is not greatly inspired she shows flashes of delicacy and insight, especially in her description of the girl's feelings for her playmate, the son of her father's yacht hand. There is a rather aggressive flavor to the story, but as the average English family which excels at sport usually unconsciously exhales that quality it may not necessarily irritate.

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Partial Merger Of English Coal Mines Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

less than 75 per cent of its total coal imports from Great Britain. Denmark, the other Scandinavian countries, Germany, and the Argentine, have accepted stipulations that they shall take an assured minimum of coal imports from British mines.

The brightening outlook is reflected in the decision of the Coal Council under the Coal Mines Act to accord an addition of 1,822,000, tons to the quotas of the various districts. This is the second allocation for the current quota, the total additional allocation for the period July to September being about 4,000,000 tons. Scotland receives an increase of 325,000 tons, South Wales 760,000, Northumberland 475,000. Durham 600,000, the Midlands (including Yorkshire) 400,000, North Staffordshire 183,000, and Lancashire and Cheshire 150,000.

The improvement in the coal situation is not entirely due to external regulation. The coal industry itself has played a considerable part in it. In 1924 the ascertained profit a ton was 14d., and the output per man-shift for the whole nation was 17.6 hundredweight. A year later there was a loss of 10d. a ton (excluding the subsidy given by the Government), but in spite of this the efficiency of the industry was sufficient to bring about an increase of output to 18 cwt. Between 1925 and 1932 the output rose still further from 18 cwt. to 22 cwt. For the first quarter of this year it was 22.67 cwt. In the last two years the net cost of production for England as a whole has fallen from 13s. 7½d. a ton to 13s. 2¼d. In Scotland during the same period costs have been reduced by more than 1s. 5½d. a ton, and in South Wales by more than 10d.

It is thought here that the proposed partial merger will have a stimulating effect upon the process of rationalization in other great national industries. On the whole, generally informed opinion is inclined to the view that rationalization has made only slow progress in Britain, although within nine months of its formation the Lancashire Cotton Corporation gained control of nearly 10,000,000 spindles.

Recently great advances have been registered in schemes for marketing milk, and several large steel mergers have been arranged. But these mergers, it is pointed out, are not nearly so grand in scale as are those in the Continental countries. It is observed by Sir Josiah Stamp that the recent amalgamation on the northeast coast of Dorman, Long, and Bolckow, Vaughan has resulted in the new organization's having a combined capacity of 1,500,000 tons of pig iron, and 1,500,000 tons of steel, whilst it is estimated that a corresponding German combine has more than 6,000,000 tons of steel.

The Dance

Nadia Chilkovsky

Under the auspices of the John Reed Club, Miss Nadia Chilkovsky, leader of the New Dance Group in New York, gave a dance recital last evening at the Twentieth Century Club.

Miss Chilkovsky prefaced her performance by a talk on the importance of social consciousness in the dance, the need of giving more than entertainment or decorative qualities in dance expression. The numbers chosen to illustrate her ideas were more revolutionary in title than in movement, which derived clearly from the Mary Wigman School, touched of course with her own individuality and the earnestness of her message.

"Revolt," "Barricades," "Parasite," "In Memoriam: Lament on the Death of a Worker's Child," and "Interlude: Workers' Dance of Joy," (the last two making effective contrast) all conveyed her intention of bringing the dance close to the worker's problems. But the beauties of rhythm and design, of flexion and mobility, were not hidden under the seriousness of her purpose. M. L.

Shan-Kar

Uday Shan-Kar and his company of Hindu dancers and musicians made the first of three appearances at the Hollis Street Theater last night. There was a large audience which showed keen appreciation of the performance.

Dancers and musicians renewed the good impression made on their first visit to Boston, last season. The program was made up almost wholly of dances made known on that occasion. The only items that seemed unfamiliar to this reviewer were the "Rama Chandra," a "temple dance in honor of Rama," by Simkie, and a sword dance by Shan-Kar and Simkie, given as encore after the successful "Astra Puja." Nevertheless it was a pleasure again to witness the demonstration of this exotic and subtle art based on Hindu tradition and ritual.

As before, the musical aspects of the performance accounted for some of the most enjoyable moments. There were the usual musical interludes—a prologue by the ensemble and a solo by Timir Baran on the sarode. The rhythmic variety and vitality of this music and its tonal coloring and dynamic shadings again excited admiration. But one regretted that the numbers chosen did not give more opportunity to the virtuoso of the small drums played with the fingers. L. A. S.

U. S. Funds to Help Relief in Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 28—Colorado's relief plight is being temporarily alleviated through federal funds, Washington advices to Gov. Edward C. Johnson indicate.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, has assured Governor Johnson that he will consider advancing the State $1,000,000 to meet immediate relief needs and carry on the work while the Legislature meets in special session—the second for this purpose this year—and finds some way to raise money in the State to end admittedly serious conditions.

British Token Payment Indicated

(Continued from Page 1)

face Congress with it boldly, it is admitted in White House circles. But next January, according to every indication, will be no time for Mr. Roosevelt to run this risk. He must wait a more favorable opportunity.

Russia's Case Involved

(2) The Russian-American talks, to begin within 10 days here, will also include the Tsarist and Kerensky debts to the United States. If these are cancered—or set aside under whatever formula—and there does not seem any probability of a different course, Great Britain does not wish to be drafting a lump sum payment agreement at the same time. British negotiators expect to use the Russian precedent powerfully in their arguments later with the United States.

(4) The two national positions—Britain's and America's—are still so far apart that much water must flow under the bridges of public opinion before a settlement acceptable to both sides can be drafted. Even the project for cutting the British debt to its principal alone and allowing as credit all that had been so far transferred for interest and principal—is considerably more than the London Government can agree to pay.

(5) As far as anything more than a token payment in December goes, President Roosevelt himself is opposed to this. Such a payment would require the British Government to buy dollars and the purchase of dollars would appreciate the American currency at the very time that the President is making a superhuman effort to drive it down.

Useful in Fact-Finding

Under all these related circumstances the British Government and the American Administration admit the unlikelihood of making any further war debts progress at this stage. The negotiations have been useful in fact-finding, they have presumably got over the Dec. 15 hurdle.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross can return to London with no more difficulties than faced Mr. Ramsay MacDonald after the June settlement. He can even intimate that the token payment method, which in practice becomes a scaling down to 10 cents or less on the dollar, will continue for future payment. So it will, in Washington's opinion, until the present deliberate American financial uncertainty is allayed.

For President Roosevelt the results are not so unembarrassing. He will have acquiesced, if present plans go through, to another acceptance of far less than the stated debt installment. When Congress meets in January the militant collectionist settlement may be used as another anti-Administration argument, and the political background of the war debts, as well as the records of many Congressmen, Democrats as well as Republicans, threatens a formidable opposition.

However, the President has showed no apprehensions toward Congress thus far, and his difficulties have always ironed themselves out at the last moment. Besides, he can claim that the British token payment is recognition of the validity of the debt and thus avoid the worst Congressional ire.

On balance, therefore, the Anglo-American talks of the past month have not been so barren as appear. They have not reached a final war debts settlement, but he would have been a sanguine prophet to foresee any such result under present circumstances. The issue is unlikely to be reopened until after Congress has had its say next spring, and the position of the dollar is cleared.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Galleries

Miss Grace Horne continues her policy of inviting a number of painters and sculptors to show their works simultaneously. One is never bored visiting her gallery, for if there is not one thing to interest, there is bound to be another.

Miss Martha Moore of New York has sent on her sculptures of Alice and her fantastic companions of Wonderland. Alice herself is seen cogitating, the Queen of Hearts holds forth, the White Rabbit blows his horn. The tale lends itself effectively to plastic illustration. There is besides a portrait of the quite contrary Mistress Mary.

Five little wooden sculptures by Miss Alice Decker capture the eye of the onlooker. Miss Decker selects subjects dear to everyone—pet animals, birds engaged in some characteristic action, a kitten napping, a hen sitting on an egg, a penguin, a rabbit, a squirrel. Miss Decker is a patient, dexterous craftswoman. She handles wood not as an arbitrary material but for its specialized qualities and inherent beauty. Her carvings are rich in plastic character, her subjects warm with vitality.

Exhibiting in an adjacent gallery is Mr. John Pratt Whitman. His sketches are called "Pencil Paintings," probably because he seeks to express the tonal rather than the lineal.

A series of depictions of gardens of poets who dwelt hereabouts distinguishes the exhibition. We may see the views which met their eyes as they looked out their windows. There are the gardens of Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell.

Other sketches show the majestic beauty of the mountains of New Hampshire under various atmospheric conditions. Mr. Whitman's special predilection for portraying trees and entrances to thick forests may be noted. D. A.

Mexico Restricts Mining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A decree of the Ministry of National Economy declares all free lands within five kilometers of the entire coast line of the Republic, "national reserve territory," in which any exploitation of mineral resources requires special permission from the Government. The territory included in the new reserve contains large salt deposits which have hitherto been exploited promiscuously. The mining laws permit the Government to restrict exploitation of certain substances, including "salt deposits formed directly by sea waters."

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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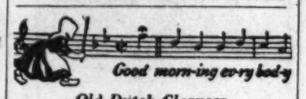
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YOUR property in California given careful personal attention for small charge; taxes, assessments and other matters covered; correspondence invited; bank references. CHARLES SUMNER KENT, 1145 N. Larrabee, West Hollywood, Calif.

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$29 to $60
Electric Refrigerators
Janitor Service
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A Clearway St., Boston
KENmore 0482

APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $60, 8 $65; steam heated, some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

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Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
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2-3 and 6-room suites with kitchenettes, elevator service. Apply on premises.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, morning hours. 404 Garden Building, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

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DEDHAM, MASS., 14 Church St., Dedham Sq.—Rooms, meals; special Sunday dinners; garage. Ded. 1627-J, Mrs. DRAKE.

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ROOMS TO LET

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BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Pleasant large and small rooms in quiet family; very reasonable prices; light housekeeping allowed. Kenmore 8743.

BOSTON, 363 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Sunny room with fireplace, kitchen privileges, elevator service; reasonable. Tel. after 4, Com. 4178.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 5—Bright, comfortable rooms to let opposite church and publishing house. Tel. COM. 7685, MAJOR.

BOSTON, 308 Newbury St.—Rooms, homelike atmosphere, fireplaces; students or business people; board optional; reasonable. Ken. 6365.

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BOSTON—Desirable room near church; warm, comfortable and light; Christian Scientists preferred. B. M. GOUDY, 230 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON—Large, sunny rooms in detached house, near schools and Longwood station; rent reasonable. Phone 0934-R Regents.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 43 Summit Ave.—Comfy furnished rooms, fine view, at $5; others at $3 and $4; near Coolidge Corner. Aspinwall 8409.

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N. Y. C., West 119 (49 Claremont Ave.—Peaceful, overlooking Hudson; double-single; convenient; women preferred. University 4-6275. MRS. WAXHAM.

N. Y. C., 270 Riverside Dr. (Apt. 4-B)—New, attractive single-double, private bath, refrigeration; moderate. Riverside 9-7293.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., The Superior, 151 Central Ave.—Rooms with or without kitchenettes; reasonable rates; open all year. F. W. ZOLLER, Owner, CHARLOTTE A. LAMB, Mgr.

ROOMS WANTED

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A QUIET attractive home for one desiring rest and study one hour from Boston; church in vicinity. Box 85, Rumarock, Mass.

HILL-VIEW HAVEN, high pine hills, center Florida west coast resorts, good food, good beds, comfortable rooms with private bath, pure soft water, electricity, telephone; Buick sedan car, driver guide, lowest charges, good roads; opening Dec. 15th; rates $20 a week; reservations address E. M. KISSACK, Brooksville, Fla.

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SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, add to your income selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards to friends, neighbors, etc.; excellent commission. ROYAL CROWN, 78 Summer St., Boston.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED office worker desires position. T-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

KATHARINE GIBBS graduate desires position as secretary-companion; free to travel; can drive any make car. Write Box T-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Emcient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2234.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

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MOTHER, desiring companionship for 3-year-old, to form pre-school and kindergarten group; State Normal graduate with experience in charge; $3.50 weekly; transportation possible. MRS. R. W. ST. CLAIR, 92 Henry St., Cambridge, Mass. Porter 5536-R.

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Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 3907 Boston

FIREWOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
at any length at $15 per cord
Centre Newton 4814 Newton Highlands, Mass.

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FURNISHINGS WANTED Bric-a-Brac, Books, CASH or CONSIGNMENT, EDWARD ROGOVIN, 314 Stuart St., Boston. LIB. 0778.

FURNITURE, RUGS, Bric-a-Brac bought and sold. Brookline Furniture Exchange, 322 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. LON. 3617

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coats made to your measure, $250. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

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BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston Tel. Cap. 5686

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N E AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni 2780—3795-W

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PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANSON, Interior, Exterior, Craft-tex, Mottling, Paperhanging, Ceilings, Floors. Vermont St. West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2576-R.

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SIDNEY R. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
13 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New No. 7378

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131 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051-3277

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

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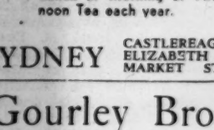
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Daily Features

What They Say

No Digressions

"We went to Geneva purely for disarmament reasons. We are not there for European political discussions. When the disarmament talks poach too extensively on the political field, we shall withdraw."—*Mr. William Phillips, United States Undersecretary of State.*

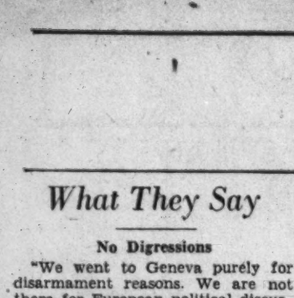
Happiness

"Happiness is the greatest earthly gift that a man can receive, and he receives it through his own efforts; it is not handed to him through the favor of his boss or other favored consideration. He must go out and earn it."—*A. G. Bentley, general safety agent, C. & O. R. R.*

Germany's Voices

"There are two voices in Germany—one speaking to Europe for peace and the other speaking to its own people for aggressive nationalism, and teaching them that national life must be built and based on force. . . . We are entitled to ask its leaders to speak of peace, not only in Europe, but to its own people."—*Archbishop of Canterbury.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 16



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Time for which anyone holds office.
5—A former queen of England.
9—Poems.
10—Ill-mannered fellow.
11—Japanese monetary unit.
12—Taverns.
13—Breathed with a rough, hoarse sound in sleep.
16—Diminutive suffix.
17—Raw metal.
18—Pertaining to (suffix).
20—Something to be learned.
24—To maltreat severely.
26—Reverential fear.
27—Island.
28—Girl's name (poss.).
29—Act.
30—Opposite of more.

Down

1—Plaything.
2—Garden tenanted by Adam and Eve.
3—City in Nevada.
4—Manuscript (ab.).
5—Dwells.
6—Not (prefix).
7—Not any.
8—Formerly.
14—Turned over and over.
15—Before.
18—In the midst of.
19—A box.
21—Wise.
22—Possesses.
23—Cape.
25—Diminutive termination of nouns.
28—Nickname for Albert.

[The solution appears elsewhere.]

New Zealand

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IN THE LEAD

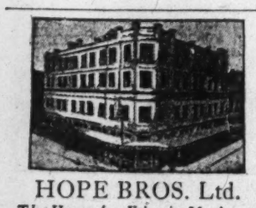
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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Right Motives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A YOUNG woman purchased a smart café, with the purpose of assuming its management. She was experienced in the restaurant business, but this was her most important undertaking and she had invested all her funds in it.

Then came legalized beer.

"You will have to serve it," insisted patrons and acquaintances.

"I will not serve beer," was always her determined reply.

"Competition will put you out of business if you do not," they said.

With the fine courage of the Hebrew children of old she too declared, in substance, "I will not serve your gods."

A man who had watched her efforts with friendly interest attempted to reason with her. "You are making an absurd mistake," he said. "There is no reason why you should not do this. It is lawful."

"Not in the law which I am operating under," was her confident reply.

The writer recently visited this café at the dinner hour. The main dining room and the smaller party rooms were filled. Finding it necessary to wait for a place, she said to the young proprietress, "Business seems good."

"Couldn't be better," the other replied with a bright smile.

Curiosity impelled the question, "How did it work out?"

And the answer was that clean-minded people who like a wholesome, refined atmosphere had learned that they could find it here, and a regular patronage had been established which placed her business on a well-paying basis.

As the visitor walked away she pondered how truly genuine success is built on right motives.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

164

My advice is to take your rain coat said the wife they may in all probabilities be needed on such a day as today. Common sense consists both in being prepared for rain or shine and even walking across the street a rain storm can fill a man without some means of protection with regret

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Painting Tiles

A young girl who liked to draw bought white tiles, 3½ inches square (two pieces for 15 cents at a plumbing shop), and on these she carefully drew profiles from pictures of Martha and George Washington. These she filled in with black enamel or oil paint. Then she bought a box of "cloth suspension rings," and after painting the tiles, she glued a ring to the top of each. These proved safe as hangers.

These charming silhouettes were easily sold at a profit. Mrs. J. A. E.

For Callers

One day I called on a family that happened to be out. On the door, however, was an artistic home-fashioned device for callers to leave word of their visit.

This was in the form of an attractively designed and painted doll, about eight inches high, jigsawed out of thin wood, and giving the appearance of holding a five-by-four-inch board. Glued to the board was a piece of slate, four-by-three inches. Suspended from one of the doll's hands was a slate pencil on a bright silk cord. Already that day callers had written:

"I was here."
"And I was here."
"And so was I here."

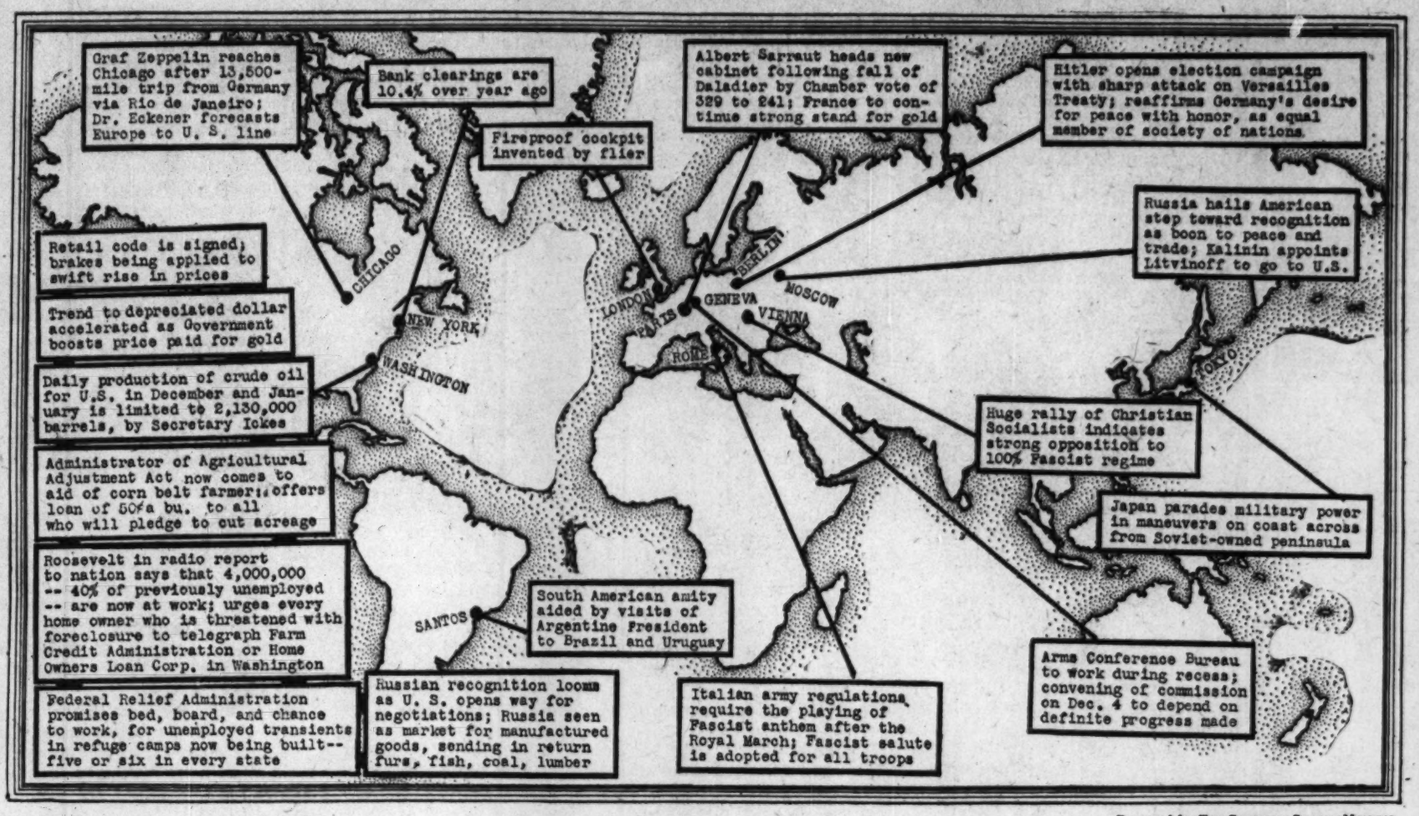
It occurred to me that anyone handy with a jigsaw could make these for a ready sale. E. R.

Brevities

Cleveland News: But if so much isn't a living wage for one group, how can others with the same wage afford flivvers?

Atlanta Constitution: Maybe America would have better government if people would keep up with officials as well as they do with the characters in the comic strips.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WE ARE gentlemen,
That neither in our hearts, nor outward eyes,
Envy the great, nor do the low despise.

—SHAKESPEARE

In Lighter Vein

BEING A WITNESS



After weeks of putting questions to oneself and answering them in the straightforward manner of the— .



Table Talk (Melbourne)

—perfect witness, it spoils one's style to find that none of those questions are put.

Met With Objection

Prisoner: "Judge, I don't know what to do."

Judge: "Why, how's that?"

Prisoner: "I swore to tell the truth, but every time I try, some lawyer objects."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Direct Hit

A preacher in New Jersey, as he looked over his large congregation Easter Sunday morning, said: "I realize that there are many here who will not be with us again until next Eastertime. I take this opportunity of wishing them a Merry Christmas."—*Boston Transcript.*

Reserve Funds

Philanthropist: "Do you make enough to live on by begging?"

Mendicant: "No; sometimes I have to draw on my capital."—*Passing Show.*

Olympic Games

Elderly Lady: "What are all those men doing?"

Nephew: "They are runners—the first one gets a gold cup."

Elderly Lady: "But what are all the others running for?—*Der Lustige Sachse,* Leipzig.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Created" in Gen. 1:27, and "formed" in Gen. 2:7—The first is a rendering of the Hebrew *bara,* a primitive root meaning "to create," defined by Webster's as: "To bring into being; to cause to exist;—said especially of the divine fiat by which the world is regarded as brought into being out of nothing." The second is a rendering of the Hebrew *yatsar,* "to mold"—through the squeezing into shape.

"Cursed" in Gen. 3:14—The publishers of Webster's regard this word in this context as a participial adjective, and recommend its pronunciation as two syllables.

Michael—This name in Biblical context is pronounced preferably in three syllables.

Inverted, subverted—When similar words appear in close association, the second takes stress on the varying syllable, thus: *in-vert'-ed* and *sub'-vert-ed.*

Alias—Three syllables, *a'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped). Not *ale'-yus.*

Adamic—The second syllable is accented.

Ophis—The Greek word for "serpent" is sounded *of'-is* (both vowels short).

Nacash—The Hebrew word for "serpent" is sounded *naw-kawsh'* (each *a* as in *arm*).

Pretence—The accent is on the second syllable.

"Leasing" (Psalms 4:2)—This word translates the Hebrew *Kazab* "falsehood." It is seldom used today, but should be pronounced with the *z* sound, *leez'-ing.* The Septuagint translates as follows: "Wherefore do ye love vanity and seek falsehood?"

"I will come into thy house in the multitude of thy mercy" (Psalms 5:7)—The Hebrew preposition rendered "in" can also be translated "because of" or "thanks to" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 90).

"In thy fear will I worship toward thy holy temple" (Psalms 5:7)—Bearing in mind that the Hebrew word *yare* can mean "reverence" as well as "fear" (Hebrew Lexicon, p. 431), Moffatt suggests: "I can bow reverehtly before thy sacred throne."

"Make thy way straight before my face" (Psalms 5:8)—The verb rendered "make straight" has the primary meaning of "make smooth" or "make even" (Hebrew Lexicon, p. 448), while "before my face" is a literal rendering of a Hebrew idiom meaning simply "before me."

"I will publish the name of the Lord" (Deut. 32:3)—Among the Jews the word *shem* ("name") was often used as equivalent to "character or nature" (Hebrew Lexicon, p. 1030), somewhat as in English we speak of a man's "name" in the sense of his "reputed character, reputation" (Webster's). Moffatt suggests: "I proclaim what the Eternal is."

"As by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous" (Rom. 5:19)—Ferrar Fenton offers this interesting rendering: "As by the disobedience of the single man, the multitude of sinners were made, so by the obedience of the individual the righteous multitude will be produced."

"Adam" (Gen. 2:19)—In this verse, and in several other passages in which the name "Adam" occurs, it represents the Hebrew *ha-adam,* literally "the-man."

"Subtil" (Gen. 3:1)—The Hebrew term *arum,* rendered "subtil" in this verse, has a variety of senses and can mean "sensible or shrewd" as well as "crafty" (Hebrew Lexicon, p. 791). For example: in Proverbs 12:23, "the prudent man" (*arum*) is contrasted with "the fool." Compare the counsel: "Be ye therefore wise" (Greek, *phronimos,* "intelligent, sensible, prudent") "as serpents" (Matt. 10:16. See Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 659; and Souter: Greek Lexicon).

In Genesis 3:1 Moffatt has "cunning," and Baxter's Septuagint, "crafty"; the Aramaic "Targum of Palestine" reads: "The serpent was wiser unto evil than all the beasts of the field."

"Offences" (Rom. 16:17)—The Greek word *skandalon,* here rendered "offence," indicated originally the stick used in setting a trap or snare, or even the trap itself; hence, in a metaphorical sense, "any impediment placed in the way and causing one to stumble or fall" (cf. Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 577),—"a stumbling block." It may also be noted that *skandalon* is the root of our English word "scandal."

"Simple concerning evil" (Rom. 16:19)—The Greek *akeraios* ("simple") means literally "unmixed," and was originally used with reference to metals not mixed with alloy, or to unmixed wine. Later it came to be employed of men whose thoughts were not mixed with evil, thus gaining the sense of "innocent, without guile" (cf. Thayer, p. 22). Hence we find the following translations: "guileless about what is bad" (Goodspeed); "innocents in evil" (Moffatt); "innocent of all that is bad" (Twentieth Century New Testament); "harmless concerning evil" (Margin of the Authorized Version).

"Devil, and Satan" (Rev. 12:9)—The Greek word *diabolos* (devil) means literally "calumniator, false accuser, slanderer (Thayer, p. 135). The alternative name "Satan" came from the Hebrew word *satan,* meaning "adversary."

"He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down" (Job 14:2)—Many scholars hold that the word rendered "cut down" comes from a Hebrew root of similar form, but bearing the meaning "withers" (cf. Hebrew Lexicon, p. 576). Hence, the Margin of the Revised Version has "withereth."

"As certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring" (Acts 17:28)—The quotation is from the opening lines of a metrical treatise on astronomy composed by the Greek poet Aratus, who lived about 300 B. C., while the preceding "in him we live and move and have our being" is very similar to a statement by another Greek poet, Epimenides. (See "The Beginnings of Christianity," by Foakes-Jackson and Lake, Vol. V, p. 246-251, where further authorities are cited.)

"Consider and hear me" (Psalms 13:3)—Literally, "consider (and) answer me." (Hebrew Lexicon, p. 772; compare the Revised Version.)

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help" (Psalms 121:1)—In the original, this may be read either as a statement or as a question. Hence we find: "Shall I lift up mine eyes to the hills? Whence should my help come?" (Margin of the Authorized Version); "I will lift up mine eyes unto the mountains: from whence shall my help come?" (Revised Version); and "I lift mine eyes to the mountains: ah, where is help to come from?" (Moffatt).

If the statement is construed as a question, the answer is, of course, found in verse 2: "My help cometh from the LORD."

"Thy God thy glory" (Isa. 60:19)—It is of interest to note that the primary meaning of the word *Teparah* ("glory") is "beauty" (Hebrew Lexicon, p. 802), and that is the rendering suggested by the Margin of the Revised Version.

"Be ye therefore followers of God" (Eph. 5:1)—The Greek word *mimetai,* translated "followers," is literally "imitators" (Thayer, 415), and comes from the same Greek root as our words "mime and mimic." Thus the Revised Version, Weymouth, and Fenton translate, "imitators"; Moffatt has, "copy God"; Goodspeed, "follow God's example"; and the Twentieth Century New Testament, "imitate God."

"Ye were sometimes darkness" (Eph. 5:8)—It may be noted that "sometimes" here does not mean "occasionally." In the seventeenth century, "sometimes" was equivalent to our modern "once," an exact translation of the Greek term *pote.*

"As in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive" (I Cor. 15:22)—The Greek preposition *en* ("in") may be translated in various ways according to its context, including "by, through, with" (Thayer, pp. 209-213). Thus Weymouth has: "As through Adam . . . so also through Christ"; and Goodspeed: "Just as because of their relation to Adam all men die, so because of their relation to Christ . . ."

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All Nature



Owlet Moths

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. G. S. of Westwood, Mass., would like to know something about cutworms, their life history and control.

Cutworms are the fat, smooth, dirt-colored caterpillars of the owlet moths. Farmers feel that they could do without them, for hundreds of tender plants can be ruined in a night by these pests, whose scissor-like mouthparts cut ruthless swaths in gardens.

The variegated cutworm — dark mottled gray with a conspicuous light stripe on each side, and four or five light dots down the back—is considered the commonest pest throughout North America, causing damage running into the millions.

Prevention is the best means of control. The worms spend the winter under débris; and the adults which hatch in August and September as common gray or brown "millers," lay their eggs on the underside of bean or pea vines and on clover leaves. Clean up your débris every fall; and if you are a farmer, fall plowing is advisable, particularly in the clover patch. In the spring, if still troubled, sprinkle the field with a mixture of 10 pounds of bran, six ounces of Paris green, one quart of molasses, and about two quarts of warm water. (Do not allow poultry to run loose after spreading, until a good rain has washed away the Paris green.)

Collars of stiff paper, not tar paper, are usually effective and easily applied around the bases of plants in small gardens. Digging out the worms in daytime is slow and tiresome.

During the summer, some of the caterpillars enter the pupa stage and emerge as night-flying moths with glistening eyes. This accounts for their common name of owlet moths.

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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
Adapted in rhyme by Arthur GUITERMAN and Lawrence LANGNER
Music by EDMOND W. RICKETT
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

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Course tickets: $9, $6, and $3.50 (no tax), on sale at the LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 44 Church St., Cambridge. UNIversity 0058.

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People's Symphony Orchestra
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Soloist: LEONORA CORTEZ, Pianist
Reserved Seats $0.50, $0.75, $1—Tax Exempt

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Synthetic Coöperation

ENOUGH time now has elapsed since the first flush of enthusiasm over the NRA that a few intrepid critics here and there venture to lift their voices. Hardy individualists they may be, but the more outspoken comments come not from buccaneers of business whose opposition was discounted from the outset.

They come from such thoughtful men as Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, and Mr. George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General, who are concerned for the personal rights of individuals as a fundamental of government. From Mr. Joseph B. Ely, Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, who declares that such "state Socialism" is justifiable only as an emergency measure and must not become permanent; from Sir Josiah Stamp, eminent English economist, who suspects the NRA is increasing costs but not purchasing power; and from Mr. Gilbert H. Montague, an expert on business law, who warns of loopholes in industrial codes.

In the light of these, a book by Mr. Edgar L. Heermance under the inquiring title, "Can Business Govern Itself?" takes on lively interest. It was written shortly before the Recovery Act—its only mention of NRA refers to the National Restaurant Association—but it deals with the trade association movement upon which Messieurs Roosevelt, Johnson and Richberg lean full weight in their insistence on the drafting of industrial codes.

Mr. Heermance, an experienced business writer, addresses himself to the advocates of national economic planning with the declaration that they would begin their planning at the wrong end—that they would impose it from without instead of encouraging it from within. He pictures the improvement which has taken place in business practice in the last generation as a growth of group ethics resulting from close association in the course of trade. But he holds it folly to suppose that because some lines of business have established useful trade associations all industries are ready for immediate salvation by that process.

In fact, he estimates that only from twenty-five to fifty of the hundreds of national associations of manufacturers can really be classed as efficient in the sense that would be necessary to undertake regulation of production. Nor does he believe that quotas, cartels, trade agreements or any of the paraphernalia of compulsory restriction on production can be in the long run either effective or satisfactory. Rather would he have the trade association exert its influence by distributing to members —and to bankers—statistical information as to prospective demand, prices of past sales, cost analyses and so forth from which the individual executive can intelligently but voluntarily plot his course.

Thus if criticism of the NRA in its workings in the trade association field can be forecast, this criticism is likely to take the same form as the major point which agricultural economists made against the coöperative marketing section of the Hoover farm relief program. It will be complained that coöperation, whether among farmers or among factories, must grow up from the ground; that it cannot be handed down by governmental edict.

There is much truth in this; in fact, a fundamental truth. Yet movements, like persons, grow by being encouraged and by having tasks and goals set for them. Certainly the NRA has thrown public attention upon the trade association movement and provided incentives for its growth. It has set ambitious social aims before these units in a needed self-government of industry. Whether it has set tasks that are beyond the strength of this youthful idea and may overwhelm it, or whether the trade association movement may be able to rise to the expectations of the Recovery Act's sponsors, must be seen in the event.

The Order of the Boutonnière

THIS would seem an age of labels and group identity, for in times of stress mankind has always shown a disposition toward herding. Those who aspire for this protection of numbers sometimes look for a fraternity among shirts, sacrificing in the process their selective impulses in the matter of colors with their individuality of thought.

But there lingers, without headlines or trumpets and perhaps dwindling in numbers, membership of yet another fraternity; the wearers of the boutonnière! One meets a member now and again these golden autumn mornings, bravely debonair on his way to town, conscious of the jaunty flower in his buttonhole. By lunch time he is still husbanding its freshness with a surreptitious dash of water so that in answer to some comment on its beauty he may reply, "Yes, the last of the Lyons for this season I'm afraid, but that corner is very sheltered, yes, very protected."

No one of the outer world knows how tremendously it matters to his day, this small token. He hardly knows it himself. His badge may be a rose or dwindle from an orchid to winter jasmine or snowdrops by January.

It stands for what then, this decoration—the garden? He could hardly explain if he would; perhaps for the sunshine on the leaves when he gathered his flower, perhaps for the crisp earth beneath his feet when he stepped on the border, or for the thrush that watched him while he placed the gay petals in his coat walking down the path. Or maybe for the little twirly mist that wound round the trees in the hollow of the hill, or hundreds of other things that he rarely talks about but carries with him as memories stored away during the day.

And so the little gentleman of the nosegay vanishes away again at evening mysteriously to his home, goodness knows where; the flower will have grown limp. Maybe he will treasure it in water, but his fraternity will be the same even if the ornament is relegated to the wastebasket, for in itself it is more elusive than a shirt and so less easily destroyed.

Mankind in his fraternity of shirts seems always to be hurrying after something for which he feverishly strives and fights and finds never quite within his grasp. He is part of the new and great melting-pot of modernity. The fraternity of the boutonnière stands for things at once as enduring as they are transient with a diversity allowed by the variety of the flowers themselves.

Why Do We Kill Men?

BY SPECIAL permission of state officials a murderer went to the gallows a few days ago in San Quentin prison partly drunk. The use of whisky instead of the more usual opiate has evoked wide controversy. Indeed, the incident involves not merely a passing human interest in one man's tragedy, but raises several questions of public policy. Particularly one question which society continues to dodge, namely, What is the purpose of capital punishment? Our penal system has no clear aim; it is actuated by mixed motives.

This confusion of thought is plainly disclosed in comments on the California case. One prison chaplain denounces this giving of whisky as "misguided humanitarianism," frustrating punishment by doing away with "the pain of meeting death." Another commends it on the ground that "anything that can be done to make a man incapable of realizing that he is being done to death in cold blood by fellow human beings should be done."

What does society seek to accomplish by capital punishment? If vengeance is the aim, why not continue the practice of torture? If the easiest form of permanent removal is desired why not use chloroform? Why do we use the gallows instead of the ax, the electric chair instead of the firing squad? Do our instruments give any hint of our purpose? Are they designed to make it easier for the condemned or the condemners?

These are elementary questions. But we should be about the answering of them. For after we have determined what our purpose is in capital punishment—if any—we shall have to define our aims with all the lesser penalties, a field complicated by questions as to the most effective measures of reformation and rehabilitation.

As regards capital punishment most modern states have taken at least one step toward clarifying their purpose. They have abandoned the aim of "making an example" of criminals. No longer are executions public spectacles for the "edifying" or the terrifying of men, women and children. Perhaps when we have found out why we kill men we shall go on to find out more about how we expect to accomplish the reform of thousands whom we put behind prison walls and conveniently forget.

Valuable Human Material

NEARLY everyone in the United States numbers among his acquaintances one or more men and women over forty years of age who until recently held good positions but now are idle. What happened to them, and what use may be made of them are pertinent questions, to which the answers—especially to the second—are of national importance.

Many formerly well-placed persons have had the experience of losing their work. Many struggled to hold their executive positions or maintain their business or professions. Anxiety in some cases reached a point where eventual discharge or bankruptcy came as a relief.

With some the blow was followed by a surge of thankfulness that the old manner of life was finished. Instead of living out an apparently fixed mode, men were liberated while still vigorous enough to choose a new method of using their time. To some this freedom offered an opportunity to venture what had seemed closed by demands of business or profession.

Under the New Deal the freed men or women of forty are a great asset. That hundreds of such persons are severed from old ties, and eager for new occupations may be a national blessing. This will be true, however, only if society is alert to use the asset. Most of the ordinary unemployed, of course, will be reabsorbed, with the return of normal conditions, in jobs akin to those they once held. The persons of originality and broadening experience who are alert to the times and who have used their present dislocation as an opportunity are the ones whose unusual talents society should certainly put into service.

In the first place government itself under the New Deal will require more and higher caliber servants than formerly. Under the individualistic, freely competitive system of the past when Americans boasted that the "least government was the best government" public servants were not particularly chosen, because government had a minor place in men's lives and their well-being. But when government becomes vital to every person and occupation people probably will insist that the quality of public officers match their responsibilities. The prestige and power that formerly attracted persons of ability into private enterprises may in the future steer outstandingly able persons into government services. The first corps of that future battalion might best be drawn from the existing ranks of the freed folks of forty.

Secondly, there is certain to be soon a large increase in the functions and detailed activities of trade associations. If so, the staffs of trade associations will need to be enlarged and the heads of staffs must be superior men. It is difficult to think of more fit candidates for staff and directing personnel than the recently liberated men of forty. Many of them have the proper executive and industrial experience and a few have used their late leisure to mull over policies fitted to attain a better industrial order.

Lastly, the mass of wage earners is about to have more leisure. How this time away from jobs is to be used is a social problem. There will be need for people skilled in the direction of leisure avocations. Herein is a social service that probably will be greatly enlarged. From among the released men and women of forty there are many whose aptitudes and personal experience in applying an unexpected leisure would make them fit counselors of others.

Society has real need of its best men and women of forty. In turn the folks of forty have need of useful occupations. Let us hope that this national asset in people will be made an important factor in bringing about a new order.

The Salary Incentive

MONEY makes the mare go. On that theory American industry and finance have been willing to pay salaries and bonuses running sometimes into hundreds of thousands and even into millions of dollars annually to each of a few chosen leaders. In defense of compensation like that of Bethlehem Steel Company's Eugene G. Grace, American Tobacco Company's George W. Hill, and Chase National Bank's Albert H. Wiggin, it is frequently asserted that big salaries are an incentive to big achievement.

In "this bank-note world," as Fitz-Greene Halleck called it, the assertion had almost convinced men of its wisdom. But between the evidence and the proof fell the shock of October, 1929. Since then, examination of business foundations and business leadership has attracted more interest than announcements of extra dividends. And increasing scrutiny has brought increasing doubt as to the value of the achievements and of the leadership for which big salaries were supposed to be the incentive.

Obviously the possibility of making money is an incentive to those who measure their success chiefly in money's terms. As long as American business measured its success only in profits, a leadership motivated by love of money perhaps seemed adequate. But even while balance sheets talked louder than the still small voice of responsibility, business cultivated public good will through propaganda emphasizing the high place which the ideal of service must hold. Business educated the public to expect from it a high sense of leadership, and it took the public some months of depression to realize that it was not getting this leadership.

At present a federal inquiry into executives' salaries is under way. Mr. Wiggin has just relinquished his $100,000 a year pension after protests from Chase National Bank stockholders. The possibility of extensive reconstruction of the American salary scale is very much in the public thought. And it is probable the near future will see a casting off of outworn notions.

The belief that money is the root of achievement is one of these. One need only scan history back to the founding of Christianity to find what has been achieved in the name of money, and what has been achieved where money could never have been an object. "The dangers gather as the treasures rise," Dr. Johnson observed. It is becoming clear that the world can get along with less of that leadership which must have money for an incentive.

The Casual Day

How have the mighty fallen! Washington Irving's "almighty dollar" has become President Roosevelt's managed one.

Critics of the President's monetary experiments point out that new laws for the dollar have not brought recovery because it is not upon currency but upon credit that our prosperity depends. The bard who said he didn't care who made the nation's laws as long as he could make its songs seems to have a counterpart in the modern banker who need not care who makes a nation's law as long as he makes its credit.

"Dr. Lowell Acts for Clean Movies," a report of a Massachusetts Civic League luncheon announces. But it is not expected that the former president of Harvard University will accept any offers of work as an understudy.

DEMPSEY ON WAY
TO BEAN OIL KING

The correspondent who sends us this headline remarks: "Just a casual beaning, I hope."

Bean seems to be good Americanese for biff. And we were a little concerned for the safety of the oil king until we learned that Jack Dempsey was the owner of an oil well "blowing in" for about 35,000 barrels a day.

It appears to be merely a question of to *bean* or not to *be an* oil king.

Ode Cubistic Vermicule

Even if I were a lowly little worm
All ugly red and round
Crawling on the ground
I would not be a commonplace worm
The kind to writhe and wriggle
Just to attract a silly fish
For even a worm if firmly bent
Could vanquish his environment
'Twould be my aim
To make folks say
There goes a worm that doesn't wiggle.

M. & M.

A sharp rise in the price of horsehair occurred in Oregon recently, due to a scarcity of that commodity, which is one thing an automobile age may fail to supply.

Dear Casual:

Radio waves have successfully been used to bake bread. It is, of course, presumed that when a soprano is singing, no yeast is needed to make a high dough.

T. K.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

WE SCRIBBLING and prating folk, who are prone to think we know something of public feeling, get an eye-opener now and again. This has happened to me since my last "Diary" was written. The American Chamber of Commerce in London asked me, during the holiday season, to speak at its first monthly luncheon this fall. Not knowing what subject would be uppermost on the date suggested, I said I would talk about "Some Things of Moment," so as to be free to say what might seem most opportune.

The position in the United States was in most people's minds on the appointed day. After having displayed my ignorance of it at some length I alluded, toward the end, to Hitlerism and its international bearings. Next day some British papers reported this part of my talk, and particularly passages which emphasized the desirability of concerted declarations by the governments which stand for liberty, as we have understood it and as our fathers understood it, that those who violate these fundamental concepts cannot expect our good will.

For days and weeks the extracts went through the British press of all shades of political opinion. (It even made a noise on the Continent of Europe.) I had merely said what I felt and thought, and never expected that these simple words would run so swiftly through the length and breadth of the country. So I concluded that feeling was much stronger and more general than my dull-wittedness had perceived.

Since then we have had further proof of its strength. A Tory member of the National Government, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, First Commissioner of Works, went to Germany last summer to see things for himself. At the end of September he attended the League Assembly at Geneva as one of the British delegates. There he felt bound to protest against the doctrine put forward by the German National Socialist delegate, Herr von Keller, to the effect that national frontiers are not identical with ethnical frontiers, that today individuals are seeking to reattach themselves to their ethnical nationality, and that a particular "nation" has a natural right to consider that all its members, even those separated by frontiers, constitute a moral unity.

In Germany, Mr. Ormsby-Gore appears to have acquired no liking for this doctrine. At Geneva, without asking leave from London, he protested. Next day no British ministerial organ supported him. He was, on the other hand, savagely attacked by one of Lord Beaverbrook's organs for his lamentable "indiscretion." This journal thought that Herr von Keller had done well to tell Mr. Ormsby-Gore, in effect, to mind his own business, and added: "It is far from agreeable for the people of this country that their ministers should expose themselves to deserved rebukes of this nature. It is far from reassuring that ministers should have so little sense of their position and of the probable consequences of their words."

This was too much even for the Conservative journals that are most devoted to the Prime Minister; and under the title, "British Principles Affirmed," the London Times said that Mr. Ormsby-Gore had done well "to strike an oratorical blow for British ideas of freedom," since "recently in Europe the loud-voiced and the unscrupulous have had it too much their own way." The Times added:

> Parliamentary government is not obsolete—at any rate in this country. In Great Britain we believe in free discussion and in the right of minorities to be heard. We believe in intellectual and religious toleration. We believe in the institution of a free press. The British Empire is a free association of free peoples, living together in equality of status, and made up of a variety of races and creeds. We do not pretend that all British institutions suit all countries. We do not claim that they are all perfect and in no need of modification anywhere. But the right of the individual to freedom from arbitrary interference by the state, and government of the people by the people, are principles in which the western democracies passionately believe. They have known how to defend them in the past, and it is well that they should let it be known that in these respects their strong convictions still persist.

This was a temperate statement of what the vast majority of Britons in all parties are feeling. Mr. J. L. Garvin, one of the firmest friends of the German people in Great Britain, and a convinced "Unionist," or Conservative, wrote more forcibly: "We are all proud of Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who raised the name of Britain at Geneva last week. . . . All his hearers felt that the historic soul of British faith and power were speaking again for liberty and human justice, and that on both these matters in America, as in Britain, English-speaking convictions are no matter of sentimentalism, but incalculably formidable."

One day, perhaps, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will break silence and speak out. If he does not, he may find the leadership of the nation slipping from his hands. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader and Deputy Prime Minister in the National Government, has sensed this danger. He is very loyal to Mr. MacDonald, and has been so reticent in the past two years as almost to suffer eclipse. But at a Conservative Party Conference he felt bound to speak his mind. He advocated the signing of a Disarmament Convention, in what form might be feasible, and went on:

> If that convention be signed, the nation which breaks it will have no friend in this civilized world, and the same is true of any nation which deliberately prevents such an agreement by putting forward demands which might be acceptable after a time but which would not be acceptable today to the other cosignatories. But—and really I apologize for even alluding to this—there is a fear in the world that our country has less regard than it had for the sanctity of agreements entered into since the war, agreements which may contribute to the peace of Europe. I say this, and I take the Treaty of Locarno as the most difficult one. What Great Britain has signed she will adhere to. She adhered to her signature with regard to Belgium: her signature to these agreements is sacred.

What does all this amount to? It means that British feelings have been stirred to their depths. If the German Government is not yet aware of this fact, it must be curiously deaf and blind. One curious thing about British feeling is that fear plays no part in it. Britons are too unimaginative to suppose that *their* national safety might be endangered by the spread of National Socialist methods and by the promulgation of a war spirit. They understand only that principles which they take for granted are being challenged and denied. It may be an accident that two studies of John Hampden have just been published. In any case, their publishers have been shrewd; for it is a long time since the mood of John Hampden, in the struggle against Charles I, has been so nearly the mood of his country as it is today.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Naval Officers' Responsibility

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to make a few comments on the two paragraphs from the editorial "Intervention in Cuba," from The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 28, 1933.

First; I feel that the statement that naval officers have been made free to act without responsibility is either a misstatement or else the writer does not realize that naval officers are officers of the Government, that their Commander-in-Chief is the President, and from the time they accept a commission from the President they are never in a position to act without responsibility.

Second; in regard to the statement that naval officers have no training for, or standing as diplomats and are not concerned with "long-run diplomatic policies of the United States." Naval officers, from the time they begin the study of international law, at the United States Naval Academy, are impressed with the necessity of so conducting themselves as not to involve the United States in war. They are also impressed with the fact that they are under orders from and responsible to the Navy Department, and not to any member of the diplomatic corps.

A man who has spent his life studying for his profession, an integral part of which is international relationships and who by one mistake may ruin a lifetime career, should be as capable of handling "a delicate situation where well-meaning but ill-advised acts can impair Latin-American relations" as a man of another profession whose appointment may have been influenced by politics.

The tenor of the entire editorial is that there is in the American naval consciousness something that some day may bring about a situation similar to that brought about by the Japanese navy at Shanghai. I can testify that in my seventeen years of service as a commissioned officer in the United States Navy, during which time I knew literally thousands of officers and took part in hundreds of "ward-room arguments," I never heard of such a notion, and I feel that, ingrained in every naval officer's mental make-up, there is too much loyalty to the American idea of government to seriously entertain such an idea.

JAMES POTTER BROWN,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N. R.

Boston.

Another Trumpet Call to Good Citizens

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I appreciate and indorse George Shaw Cook's letter to the Monitor concerning repeal. Those following the unfoldment of events, with discriminating attention, can note certain changes as the states, one after the other, have approved the repeal amendment. Not only this, but they can see how misled the people have been by propaganda skillfully engineered, so that the purposes of the politicians and selfish interests could be carried through. Some day voters will awake to the significance and destructiveness of this propaganda, and, when they do, will be amazed to think they could have been so fooled by it.

Here in Detroit, a representative wet city, two significant changes can be noted, and they probably parallel other cities in those states joining the repeal column. First: Increased arrests for drunkenness. The police records, covering the three months available, June, July and August, show a total of such arrests nearly 11 per cent greater than for the corresponding months of 1932 and for August alone the increase is 19.8 per cent. Second: New drinking centers, springing up like mushrooms, give evidence of being a decided "flop," for they are not being patronized to any noticeable extent.

In spite of what has been so blatantly shouted, year after year, there is indisputable evidence to prove to those free enough mentally to comprehend it, that this country is overwhelmingly dry. The masses of the people have been lulled to sleep by the propaganda, and, too indifferent to go to the polls and vote for the proper representatives to the constitutional conventions, have left the field free to those who had selfish, financial interests at stake. The Business Men's Foundation revealed that elections had been fraudulently conducted.

It is indeed possible, as George Shaw Cook says, for "ten righteous men" to save the country. Would it not be effective for the forces of good to make a more extended effort to get the facts before the people, let us say by an airplane bombardment with printed information, scattered throughout those states yet to vote on the question? This information could expose the fallacy which has muddled the public thought, clear the atmosphere, restore reason and encourage the people to fight in the cause of right.

If such a thing should fortunately come to pass, and the country be saved, it would go down in history as one of those startling epochs wherein the mistaken thought of the people was suddenly clarified by a last-minute storming of the citadel of error by the most up-to-date means, and the country kept on an even keel of prosperity. Else, as Wilfred W. Fry says, we "will be run by the same old crowd in the same old way."

Detroit, Mich. VICTOR T. WILSON.

Universal Agreement Requisite

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondent who writes from Des Moines, Iowa, and suggests the absorption of the British Empire into the United States does harm to the cause of world friendliness by making a proposition so fantastic. One wonders what he would say if the suggestion were reversed and became one that the United States should once again become a portion of the British Empire. As you have recently indicated in an admirable article on our Royal Family, the vast majority of the people in this country are believers in the monarchy and are not desirous of being under republican institutions in any form or guise.

The test of any government is its efficiency, and I venture to suggest that if your correspondent will write down in parallel columns a list of the monarchies of the world and opposite them the republics, and reflect on the prevailing state of law and order in each of them, it will astonish him when he finds the preponderance so greatly against the republics.

If the proposal is that in default of a complete League of Nations, there should be a partial Anglo-American one, I think he would encourage the disasters he hopes to avert. This is, in fact, a proposition for an Anglo-American alliance, and one need not be in the inner diplomatic "swim" to consider how that would look in Japan or the Continent of Europe. It would be the prelude to the formation of a system of separate armed camps, of which Great Britain and the United States would form but one.

International agreement, when it comes—and it will—must be the product of all nations. I hesitate to refer to anything delicate when writing to the United States, but I must refer to the fact that there have been two attempts at this international coöperation—the League of Nations and the London Economic Conference. Let your Des Moines correspondent ask himself what nation on these two occasions passed by on the other side regardless.

GEORGE C. FOSTER.

London.

When Shall We Expect It?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are still waiting for the advent of the nation-wide and overwhelming prosperity that was to come with the legalizing of beer.

MRS. MAUDE PETTUS.

San Francisco, Calif.